

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

CROSSROADS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1938

NO. 1

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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Magazine Chat...

New Year's mail is more joyous and various, perhaps than any other grist of communications that we get. Many old friends, who reach us rarely, remember us about this time of the year. Here, for instance, is a new calendar from the Commissary Division of the Panama Railroad Company mailed to us from the Canal Zone from the Central Labor Union. A. M. Horle, a member of this organization, Local Union No. 677, is vice president and legislative representative of the Central Labor Union. The calendar is exciting. It shows a picture of the Balboa Junior college and every month is backgrounded with scenes from the Canal Zone.

Pleasant letters are also acknowl-
edged from Ireland, Switzerland,
Belgium and other foreign coun-
tries from comrades doing their
part in behalf of the workers.

The National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, a new organization, sends a very attractive Christmas card showing William Green and Gil Hyatt installing a new charter of this important organization.

The joint council of Women's Auxiliaries of St. Louis, one of the healthiest local groups of union women, publishes an attractive bulletin—an indication of the vitality of their organization. Mary E. Ryder, president, writes vividly about Christmas and the Christmas spirit.

The New Year's mail also brought us numerous letters complimenting the Journal on its new cover, first displayed in December. Nearly all of our correspondence on this subject caught the spirit of the new design, showing the widespread ramifications of the electrical union in old and new fields.

Along with these special letters came hundreds of cards of varying types, but all with their warm messages to the Electrical Workers' Journal. Some of these cards were original, in particular that issued by the Order of Railway Clerks, showing a reproduced etching of the impressive Clerks' Building in Cincinnati against a background of industry.

A greeting from Ireland came from the Dublin Typographical Provident Society, bearing a border taken from the title page of the first book printed in Dublin by Humfrey Powell, 1551.

Those who growl about Christmas and New Year's may do so rightly, but we must not forget the pleasure in renewing old associations and old friendships.

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PANORAMA

Let us pause a while and look at the electrical industry.

Born in mystery, it moves mysteriously into a magnificent future.

It powers our mills and factories.

It propels winged words and song through the ether.

It unites loved ones divided by continents and seas.

It makes night as day; and brings Christmas light into every house every day of every year.

It is the genii of the age.

But miraculous as it is, it still is, and must be guided, by hand and brain of electric men.





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NO. 1

Poised at Cross Roads of National Policy

AT the beginning of the year 1938, the sixth year of the New Deal, the United States is poised at the cross roads of national policy. The crucial situation is just as clear as if the finger on a sign-post was pointing down roads of destiny to the greatest republic of the world.

In fact it may be said that the American people were making this choice all through the last six years. It is only now that the quest has been intensified and the issue has been made more clear that one may say a crossroads has been reached. American labor and American farmers—the great masses of the people—are making that decision. Indeed, it may well be that the decision has already been made and the faltering of the New Deal may merely be indicative of the pause after the decisive question was settled. There is drama in this situation. There is a crisis worthy of a great poet and we may expect to see by the close of this new year of 1938 further evidence that the decision has been made completely.

American labor must not be indifferent to this situation. It must realize that the finger of destiny has touched labor, calling upon it to play an even greater role in the development of its country.

It should be borne in mind that the New Deal represents a patchwork of remedies. It must be borne in mind that the New Deal is made up of emergency reforms called into being by the extreme crisis of 1932 when the country paused on the brink of disaster. The country could not wait. The administration could not wait. Something had to be done, and that something had to be done quickly. It is no wonder that mistakes were made, blunders were achieved and no clear economic pattern could emerge.

As has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the revolution of 1932 was a compulsive change indicated by economic changes and the restlessness of the underlying population. It may be described as a quest for control of the economic system for the benefit of the underlying citizens. In economic jargon, it is the transition from *laissez faire* to controlled economy, or managed economics. It is refreshing to see that the new Republican Congressman, Bruce Barton, who is said to be representative of the business interests in Congress, recognizes the fact that a revolution took place in 1932. He said: "We ought to recognize frankly that this social revolution is an accomplished fact and quit talking as if

Which route shall United States take? Communism appears dead. Fascism unpopular. Democracy on ascendent.

when we got into power we were going to turn everything back. We have to realize that there is to be a different set of standards from now on. Political parties and industries are going to be judged by their social results."

Mr. Barton then goes on to say, "All over the world the age of complete individualism in business, and of business being bigger than government, is over. Government is now on top and it has got to be on top."

The principle of control seems to be very well established. On the other hand, the government has apparently failed in solving by way of control all of the economic problems that lie within the situation. Success may be registered in the following:

1. Employment of youth to perform necessary public works via the route of C. C. C. camps.
2. Public works as a correction of the business cycle.
3. Subsidized housing to supplement private construction for groups in the lower brackets.
4. Subsidies to railroads and ships.
5. Social security.
6. Competition with private monopoly in the field of water power and electric energy.
7. Raising the standard of living by establishing minima of wages and hours.

The government apparently has been unsuccessful in the following:

1. Setting up an official labor movement by edict.
2. Elimination of unemployment through the controls already set up.
3. The control of the business cycle.
4. A solution for the machine problem.
5. The winning of the co-operation of business.

The recent drive of business for assurance of the government's intentions must be regarded as legitimate, inasmuch as the economic pattern upon which the government is proceeding has not become clear. The salient question is, where should the government end its efforts in its effort to control the economic system in behalf of the underlying population?

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL believes that the true answer must be dictated by our democratic tradition. Put, then, into democratic terms, efforts at control must cease as soon as these efforts begin to undermine and destroy democratic procedure and the tradition of democracy. There is little doubt that there have been inducted pell mell into government service a great many civil servants who have been consciously or unconsciously inoculated by the virus of either Fascism or Communism. These civil servants have no doubt been responsible for policies in various boards and departments which have been out of harmony with the democratic principle.

For instance, the W. P. A. employed a great many men from the economic fringes and from the liberal areas—subsistence—who in many instances have been taken over permanently into established departments where they have been allowed to work with a totalitarian civic purpose in mind. If for no other reason, it is now necessary for the government to clarify its own objectives and to determine if these civil servants are actually carrying on the work of the government or carrying on work at cross purposes to democratic objectives.

Toward the close of the year came an event in the intellectual world that bears directly and intensely upon the need of the clarification of government objectives. John Dewey, who has been called the leading American philosopher, who at one time was attacked by the American Federation of Labor, and must be regarded as an American Socialist, made a violent attack upon Communism which he meant to be a challenge not only to the Communist Party in America, but all the sympathizers with that party and the sympathetic abettors of Communist tactics. Dr. Dewey came out unqualifiedly for democracy in the democratic tradition. He castigated not only Communism, which he declared a collapse, but all the Communist tactics—the habit of Communists of maintaining that the end justifies the means, and the abrogation of the democratic procedure which Communists always undertake to follow.

The Washington Post, owned by Eugene Meyer, a wealthy banker and Republican, sent a reporter to New York to interview Dr. Dewey and gave a full page spread to his opinions. It is likely that Dr. Dewey's challenge cannot be overlooked by the liberal weeklies, the Communist press, the C. I. O. and the other left wing tacticians who have repeatedly

tried to destroy the American Federation of Labor in their process of sovietizing the United States. Dr. Dewey said, in part:

"For the Russian situation as it is illustrated in the Moscow frame-ups and the blood purges reported almost daily in the columns of the press are living events in the consequences of which the American people and our democracy are involved.

"The greatest lesson to be derived from these amazing revelations is the complete breakdown of revolutionary Marxianism. Nor do I think that a confirmed Communist is going to get anywhere by concluding that because he can no longer believe in Stalin, he must now pin his faith on Trotsky. The great lesson for all American radicals and for all sympathizers with the U. S. S. R. is that they must go back and reconsider the whole question of means of bringing about social changes and of truly democratic methods of approach to social progress.

"The Russian experiment proves conclusively that when violence is used to bring about economic and political reform, the method of force must be employed to keep the new government in power. Such revolutions are inevitably made by a few people. They can only retain their political supremacy by a combination of two methods: partly by making concessions to the many, such as differentials in wages, etc., which are essentially the grounds for Trotsky's claim that the Stalinist regime has abandoned Marxianism and is on its way to state capitalism unless overthrown by the workers; partly, as the Stalinist regime has done, by suppressing all opposition, even within the party, and in doing this the Stalinists have not been at all choice in their methods. The dictatorship of the proletariat has led and, I am convinced, always must lead to a dictatorship over the proletariat and over the party. I see no reason to believe that something similar would not happen in every country in which an attempt is made to establish a Communist government.

"According to the original theory, this dictatorship was, of course, supposed to be merely a necessary evil on the way to complete socialization. But practically things do not and cannot work out that way. The present government in the U. S. S. R. is so established, so thoroughly entrenched, that it also can only be overthrown by force. The gestures which are being made toward constitutional government only emphasize the fact that democracy in the Soviet Union is a farce. . . .

"It is precisely this question of the importance of the means which creates the necessity of surveying our situation with a view to attaining democratic means to achieve our democratic ends. The Russian debacle again demonstrates obviously that you cannot get away from honest methods without getting into trouble. . . .

"In any case, the conclusion, or moral, or whatever you want to call it, is that we must depend in our own country upon our own democratic methods for the

working out of our own problems, both domestic and international. We must stop looking to the Soviet Union as a model for solving our own economic difficulties and as a source of defense for democracy against Fascism. . . .

"It is common knowledge that the C. I. O. in its eagerness for rapid growth at the beginning accepted many members and even used organizers who belonged to one of these Communist factions or the other. No doubt this was done on the theory that they could be dealt with later on, but, as things now stand, they are giving the C. I. O. leadership a great deal of trouble.

"The danger lies in the fact that the tactics employed by these Communist groups have invaded the forces of labor and are attempting to divide it. . . .

"What the leaders of these contending factions should realize is that they are only hurting the cause of labor by struggling for a theoretical perfection of society which exists only in their own minds, and which when it was actually put into practice, was destroyed by the very people who set it up. When the labor movement accepted these Communist factions, the great mass of labor, which belongs to neither group, was very poorly served by a leadership which used the same methods of expediency which the U. S. S. R. has practiced, namely, that

Muted Cry for Bread

TO AN ARTIST FRIEND

My friend, the flowers you painted me
Are beautiful, I've never known
Budding flower or flowering tree
One half as lovely as your own.
And yet behind this bowl of flowers
I catch a glimpse of long, unhappy hours.

I see the sun beat on a field
Where weary, foam-flecked horses strain
With harnessed backs, that earth's bright
yield
Of flowers may flood the world like rain.
Brutes driven by brutes, and to the end
That love may have a flower to send.

I see gaunt men in foreign lands
Laboring in the stubborn earth
With crooked backs and broken hands;
Brute men who know not joy or mirth;
Beast men who've sacrificed their souls
To make for fading flowers—bowls.

I hear the muted cry for bread
From these poor slaves of scanty wage;
A murmur from the underfed
That echoes back from every age.
For though it mean an earthly hell,
Commerce must have bowls to sell.

I see the dirty hand of gain
Besmear each bit of clay; each flower
That tells a tale of grief and pain.
And many a sad, embittered hour
That passed ere this poor pot could be
A source of pure delight to thee.

Ah, yes, my friend, your flowering urn
Is beautiful, and yet it brings
Such thoughts as I can never yearn
To have again of dreary things.
Yes, friend, you drew surprising well
To picture beauty sprung from hell.

By R. H. ANDERSON,
L. U. No. 77, Seattle, Wash.

the end justifies the means. Fortunately, it is not too late for the great mass of union members and their leaders to face the realities and lay out policies that will result in sounder, if somewhat less accelerated, growth of the American trades union movement."

Though Fascism is always a threat in a capitalist order uncontrolled by democracy, it arrives usually in those countries where Communists get in control of the labor movement and press for Communist policies. If Dr. Dewey is right in his analysis and the left wing of the labor movement in America heeds his counsel that there be a purge of the Communist element and a divorce from Communist attacks, there should be little fear of the rise of Fascism in the United States.

The main issue at the threshold of the new year is something else: the formulation of a real national policy. This lies largely with the administration in its relationship to the Congress. It demands thorough overhauling of the whole program and the projection of a clear-cut policy on the basis of the experience of the last six years. Business has a right to know just where the government intends to leave off its necessary activities and where business shall begin. Labor has a right to know if the government is going to seek to use its legal power to destroy one section of the labor movement in behalf of another.

Paul Douglas, professor at the University of Chicago, delivered an address this year before the American Institute of Co-operation at Ames, Iowa. In closing, Professor Douglas said:

"We can have a progressive democracy in America with private enterprise, unionism, co-operation and government all participating. But, is it possible, the doubter will ask, for these diverse institutions to live together in comparative peace and harmony? 'Are they not,' he will inquire, 'so mutually antagonistic that the only basis for peace is the absolute dictatorship of some one class over all the others?' This is indeed a serious question. One thing is certain. If these diverse organizations are not willing to tolerate each other, then our country will indeed be torn and the end of our whole great experiment in democracy will be uncertain. But if we can muster sufficient understanding, tolerance and good will, we shall be able to have these institutions function side by side. They will compete for man's allegiance on the basis of price, quality and service rather than on that of coercion, and they will find their philosophy in that phrase of Mr. Justice Holmes, that the test of any truth is its ability to establish itself in the fair competition of the market. We have before us two sharply contrasting possibilities. One offers the hope of ordered freedom, an expanding standard of life and all the blessings of civil and religious liberty. The other offers only the prospect of class and international war, and the return of mankind to the Dark Ages. The choice may not be wholly in our hands, but we have at least the opportunity to strive to the limit of our powers to make the former possibility come true."

Money Grabbers and Power Seizers are Kin

By THE PHILOSOPHER

INTerviewer: We are all interested in ideologies these days.

Philosopher: That is because you have to be. Even practical men—and trade union leaders are practical men—must face the question of which theory is going to guide them in their daily decisions.

Interviewer: I sometimes think that if we go along from day to day and make correct decisions, we would not have to invoke any of the isms.

Philosopher: No, I don't think so. The situation would catch up with you after a while and that is what is happening now. For 40 years we have been gunning for the money grabbers—the Wall Street boys. If you will look back through the pages of our industrial history and take a chapter from the 1890's or even the 1900's, you will find that what labor was saying then sounded very little different from what it said in 1924 and 1928. We conceived our economic system to be pretty much in control of big business and we viewed big business as predatory and antagonistic to the community and the state.

Interviewer: It wasn't far wrong, was it?

Philosopher: No, I don't think it was. The money grabbers in the famous idiom of Commodore Vanderbilt took the position that the public could be damned. The money grabbers were willing to array themselves against the community and against the general welfare and gloried in their hostility.

Interviewer: They considered themselves as he-men of greater ability and competency than the rest, and therefore deserving of all the fat profits they could squeeze out of the population.

Philosopher: That is right. Money gravitates to those places where the speculator thinks big profits lie and so we had the railroad crowd dictating, now the meat packing crowd dictating and now the oil crowd dictating. It made little difference which industry was involved, the money makers were involved.

Interviewer: They got their good and plenty, didn't they?

Philosopher: Yes, I don't think yet we have exposed the extent of the speculative profits taken out of the national income by this or that crowd.

Interviewer: And now do you think we have them stopped?

Philosopher: I don't know. Apparently they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg by bleeding the nation white and by refusing to share national income on a just basis with labor.

Money grabbers are usually not as flagrantly self-righteous and holy as the other crowd.

They caused the collapse of the economic system which they were capitalizing so famously in their own interests. At any rate, during the last six years the capital of the nation has moved to Washington from Wall Street.

Interviewer: "The captains and the kings depart."

Philosopher: Oh, no. What we are seeing throughout the world is the rise of the power seizers. Words are funny things. I call them power seizers, but I might call them power Caesars. The most typical example of the power seizers are, of course, the dictators in Russia, Germany and Italy. They are just as much gamblers on a large scale as the old captains of industry. Indeed, Hitler in seizing power has seized all the money of the German kingdom and controls it more absolutely than any clique of bankers in any country in the world, and Stalin is probably as rich in goods as any Croesus in the world, though he still wears his peasant blouse. Money grabbers and power seizers are brothers under the skin.

Interviewer: That is an interesting idea.

Philosopher: Oh, it is very apparent. You remember in our own nation's history we heard a great deal about the Ohio gang. You recall that a crowd of politicians came down from Columbus to Washington and manned certain key positions in the United States government, and used these positions to give away rich national resources to private friends. You recall that they played poker in the little green house on K Street in a pleasant way that involved a President of the United States, and that they reached out with pitchy hands and tarred even some of the judges of the courts.

You recall that the attorney general, kingpin of this Ohio gang, signed federal injunction after injunction against labor unions and otherwise conducted himself in a way that brought dismay and dishonor to the American republic. We looked upon the Ohio gang as agents of the

money grabbers, but they were also the forerunner of the power seizers—boys who think they can use the fulcrum of the law and of the government to get rich rewards for their gang.

Interviewer: That makes exciting though dismal reading.

Philosopher: There is no doubt that they acted illegally. There is no doubt that the attorney general involved was the greatest violator of constitutional rights that was ever known, although he acted always in the name of the law and in the name of the Constitution.

Interviewer: I will admit that.

Philosopher: Any public servant who exploits the law or exceeds the law, no matter how noble his intent is, is just as dangerous to a democracy as the agents of the money grabbers.

We have never heard much about the Pennsylvania gang in the Roosevelt administration, because they have not been identified with the money crowd, and yet they have sought to seize power in the name of a social purpose with just as much avidity as the agents of the money grabbers. It makes no difference in a democracy whether a public servant shouts to the housetops that he is holy. If he is exploiting the law or abusing the law in order to get power for his crowd illegally, he is just as bad a servant as a grafter. To be sure, he does not think of himself in such light. He drapes himself in holiness. He pretends that he is an abused public servant if he is criticized, but if he does not administer his office scrupulously in behalf of all the people he, too, must be put down as a bad public servant. The Roosevelt administration has not had a graft scandal, thank God, though it has handled much more money than any administration in our history. It is eternally to its credit that its hands have been clean, but here and there in government departments there has been the elevation of little Caesars who have been quite willing to act in excess of the law in order to further the hopes and claims of a particular clique.

Interviewer: This condition has not been general, then?

Philosopher: No, I am glad to say it has not. There have been public servants in the present administration who have devoted themselves with intelligence and fidelity to their jobs and with patriotic

zeal not exceeded in any period of our history. What I am trying to point out is that the power seizers are likely to be overlooked as grafters of a type because their operations do not shove lucrative gains into

(Continued on page 47)



A. F. of L. Wars on Wages Dictator

EARLY in the present session of Congress the American Federation of Labor will have reintroduced its wage bill. The A. F. of L. bill is drawn to meet conditions in every section of the United States and make uniform hours and wages. The bill provides for a 40-cent minimum wage and a basic 40-hour week. The American Federation of Labor emphatically objects to present wages and hours in the hands of a single administrator who will have the powers of a dictator in determining wage matters, so national and international unions from the 36,000 unions of the American Federation of Labor were informed last month in an official statement by President Green. The official statement follows:

"Because of malicious misrepresentation of the American Federation of Labor on the part of the dictators of the C. I. O., I am submitting the following truths, facts and information regarding wages and hours legislation which was recently considered and acted upon by the Congress of the United States.

"The Wages and Hours Bill supported by the C. I. O. provided that a single administrator could, in his discretion, establish rates of pay in substandard and sweated industries at any figure below 40 cents per hour, and a workweek at 40, 45, 50, 54 hours or more. This bill supported by the C. I. O. conferred upon a single individual power to fix wages at 10 cents, or 20 or 25 cents per hour. It also provided that said single administrator could fix a workweek at any number of hours above 40 but never below. This single administrator could establish geographical differences in minimum rates of pay and maximum working hours. In other words, he could fix an hourly rate of 10, 15 or 20 cents per hour in some sections and in other sections a minimum rate of 30, 35 or 40 cents per hour, but not above that. He could also fix a workweek of 40 hours in one locality and 50, 54, 56 or more in another. Thus the geographical differential in the minimum rates of pay and the maximum workweek would be perpetuated and maintained by law.

"Working people throughout the United States are opposed to having fixed upon them by law such a 'hodge-podge' of wage and hour differentials by some administrator who might be influenced by political and other considerations.

"The C. I. O. sought to impose such a condition upon American labor. It tried with all the influence at its command to prevail upon Congress to do so. It would, if it had succeeded in its efforts, perpetuate substandard, sweatshop wage differentials between one section of the country as against the other. The attitude of C. I. O. leaders seemed to be

As always supports good standards, but refuses to commit destinies of millions to "administrator influenced by political and other considerations." Will fight for fair wage bill.

any kind of wages and hours legislation, regardless of what it might be. The C. I. O. seemed to think more about its political prestige and influence than it did about the economic, industrial and social interests of the workers.



WILLIAM GREEN

"Such an exhibition of treachery and deception has rarely been manifested during all the history of organized labor.

"The American Federation of Labor, true and unyielding in its devotion to the economic interests of the workers, fought to protect the workers by opposing the imposition of such exploiting legislation upon them. It proposed a wages and hours bill which provided for a uniform minimum rate of 40 cents per hour and a workweek of not more than 40 hours for all working men and women in all sections of the country, wherever they may be employed throughout the United States.

"Under the provisions of this proposed bill no employer in the United States could pay less than 40 cents per hour

and was prohibited from working employees more than 40 hours per week. No geographical differentials, no varying rates of pay, no differences in the workweek—all applied uniformly to all workers everywhere.

"This measure was designed to wipe out sweatshop and substandard conditions. It meant real war on sweatshops and on substandard employers. It meant a uniform national wage bottom and a maximum workweek in the South, the North, the East and West. All employers would be compelled to observe the same minimum hourly rates of pay and maximum hourly workweek.

"This is the kind of minimum wage legislation that the working people of the United States want. This is the kind they should have and this is the kind the American Federation of Labor is determined they shall have.

"What kind of minimum wage legislation would the working people in the United States prefer, the one which the C. I. O. tried to impose upon them, or the one which the American Federation of Labor fought to secure for them?

"The American Federation of Labor maintains that the worker in the South, employed in low-wage, substandard industries, is entitled to the same minimum rates of pay as the worker in other sections of the country. He is also entitled to the same workweek as the workers in all other sections of the country.

"The C. I. O. would have had it otherwise if it could have succeeded in securing the enactment of its unscientific, unsound and destructive wages and hours bill.

"Furthermore, the bill sponsored by the American Federation of Labor provided for easy and practical methods of enforcement. Instead of boards and administrators, it provided that the Justice Department of the government must prosecute any employer who paid less than 40 cents per hour or

worked his employees more than 40 hours per week, and that each employer who violated the act would be subject to a fine of \$100 for each offense against each employee. No boards or administrators were necessary for the enforcement of the act.

"The C. I. O. opposed this measure, thwarted the American Federation of Labor, and with the help of wavering members of Congress defeated it. Thus, responsibility in a very large way for the defeat of a practical, constructive, uniform minimum wages and hours bill, sponsored and supported by the American Federation of Labor must be directly attributed to the treacherous conduct and policy of the C. I. O.

(Continued on page 50)

20-Year-Old Tissue of Lies Pierced

AT last the long conspiracy is ended. The tacit agreement between Moscow correspondents, American communists, the liberal weeklies, and intelligentsia, and others, to suppress facts about red fascism—called Russian communism—has been broken by an American communist who spent six years in Moscow as representative of the United Press.

Eugene Lyons, born in New York, reared in the communist tradition, writes his story of his experiences in Soviet Russia, reaching a sweeping climax in his own mental struggle as to whether he was to tell the truth and break with the American bolsheviks, subjecting himself to accusations of treason and dishonesty, or whether he should go on continuing the conspiracy against humanity.

Eugene Lyons took the former course and spoke out in a book which has had a wide sale, entitled "Assignment in Utopia." Fortunately, its hospitable reception by thousands of American readers makes the penthouse bolsheviks hesitate about attacking Eugene Lyons. But his statements of conditions in Russia and his indictment of the great conspirators have struck terror in the ranks of American liberals and communists, and they are taking to cover or struggling weakly to resist.

They find Eugene Lyons better prepared than they are on the Russian situation. He went to Moscow hopefully, as an enthusiastic partisan of communism. He plunged into every phase of Russian life, and he had opportunity to review the experiment from every angle. What he has brought back is pure gold worth billions in gratitude from American labor forces who are now fighting the communist conspiracy against the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL MOVEMENT TO EXPOSE

Eugene Lyons is not alone in this battle for freedom. In France, Andre Gide has performed a similar service for French unionists. Fred E. Beal, whose book, "Proletarian Journey," was reviewed in this JOURNAL in November, has also thrust out against the great conspiracy.

Eugene Lyons' book is a personal narrative, written with sincerity and finality. It is a long book—some 650 pages. It illustrates the thesis that fascism and communism are identical in their drive against the human mind, and in their effort to break the integrity of the individual judgment of public conduct. In the colossal struggle that is now going forward in the world, there is something more at stake than the mere standard of living. There is the integrity of the human mind which is being destroyed deliberately by the great conspirators by means of vicious propaganda.

For instance, Eugene Lyons tells exactly what the unions in Russia are:

Consciously and unconsciously great conspiracy of misstatement develops around Russian communism. Eugene Lyons, Moscow correspondent, speaks out.

"The unions became mere bureaus for registering and regimenting the workers for the state, another whip in the hands of the rulers. They became in effect 'company unions,' whose primary job was to help the 'bosses,' in this case the state. A strike (and desperate, under-fed and overworked proletarians occasionally resorted to strikes despite all the risks) must now be directed against the trade union no less than the administration."

The book becomes a valuable reference book on the true facts of the Russian experiment, but its significance for this hour in the United States is the story of Eugene Lyons' mistreatment by his former friends among the communists and the liberals. He pays tribute to life in the United States:

"But the differences were microscopic when measured on the scale of social and moral distances separating our life from life in Germany or Russia. The talk of New Deal regimentation sounded absurd against my experience of totalitarian practices. Though I had given many years to the defense of political prisoners and civil liberties in America, I now found myself angered by glib and off-hand denunciations of American democracy by people who could not even imagine what total annihilation of democratic processes and civil rights meant."

"In drawing up an indictment of American civilization, of its racketeering profit system, its political corruption, its pious hypocrisies, its shrieking contrasts

of wealth and poverty, I could enter competition with the Daily Worker. All the same, being back in America gave me a sense of physical expansion. The tensions of authoritarian Europe were suddenly released; the commonplace freedoms of press, speech and assembly no longer seemed commonplace—like long-lost friends, I was excited to have them back despite their obvious imperfections. And I was shocked by the cavalier fashion in which certain Americans seemed ready to trade in these hard-won rights for a mess of slogans. They needed to be reminded, I felt, that these liberties, for all their limitations and blemishes, were wrenched from unwilling masters and were treasures to be guarded."

He describes what has taken place among the liberals in the United States; how they received him; he indicts them as fools and intellectual knaves:

"Yesterday's liberals, in particular, were resentful of the truth. They had turned into 'communists' of the Russian brand just when the Russians ceased pretending that their brand was communist. But they had not the courage to match their new convictions. They asked questions about the U. S. S. R. but ran off horrified when my answers were not to their acquired taste. It seemed to me that these men and women, insulted to their marrow by the iniquities of bourgeois society, were wiping out the insult in Japanese style by committing mental hara-kiri. They might survive as 'revolutionaries' (until, at least, a revolution came along to destroy them) but they were committing suicide as reasoning creatures."

Having become disillusioned with the economic order in Soviet Russia; having seen through its pretenses and its frauds; it is easy for Eugene Lyons to see through the pompous leadership of the American Communist Party, the leaders of which

(Continued on page 50)



THE KREMLIN

For centuries the Czars sent propaganda streaming from this palace. Today the proletarian emperor floods the world with what he wants it to believe about communism.

1938 Previews New Conflict Over Standards

SOUNDING an old battle cry with new intensity, the Edison Electric Institute has asked the National Electrical Manufacturers Association to unite in a 1938 campaign sharply to amend the National Electrical Code, and to seek changes in municipal codes in every city in the United States.

The two groups have set up a joint committee and this committee is at work. The two factions of the committee are represented as almost in agreement. The joint committee wishes to consider some specific proposals for simplifying rules of the National Electrical Code. The drive is being hidden behind the pretense that the utilities and the electrical manufacturers want to use modern and approved wiring materials and methods which engineering design has developed.

The strife within the industry has been going forward now for four or five years. It rages around the question of the use of bare neutral but according to authentic reports in New York the group is widening its campaign to include the following:

1. Non-metallic sheath cable of the covered neutral type as a wiring system.
2. Duplex and multiple conductor cable of covered neutral type in raceways of all classes.
3. Bare neutral in conduit and electrical metallic tubing for general use.
4. Extension of the conduit area rule to permit in old installations utilization of the waste space for additional wire required by increased loads.
5. Service cable of covered neutral type for general indoor use.
6. Attack upon present standards to wipe out the mandatory use of rigid conduit in theatres, elevators, and hazardous locations and of metal-clad wiring in garages.
7. The general use of thin wall insulation.
8. Attack upon the present rule requiring conduit to be shipped in 10-foot lengths.

This is a sweeping program that will completely smash present standards in installation not only set up by the National Electrical Code but written into municipal and state codes in many states and in six municipalities.

TO ATTACK ALL ALONG LINE

In addition the joint committee proposes a modification of the Underwriters Laboratories impact test to permit thin wall insulations to get through. The two groups are seizing upon the popular demand for low-cost housing to lend point to their sweeping attack upon present wiring standards. The group believed that by foisting cheap wiring upon the public under the guise of giving bargains to the poor that they could sweep present standards into the scrap heap.

There is a well-defined movement within the industry to oppose the breaking down of present standards. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and electrical inspectors as well as other

Utilities and NEMA renew attacks on more durable wiring systems. Doubtful philosophy involved.

public groups have consistently fought for the maintenance of standards on the ground that the life and limb of householders must be protected; that job opportunities of the workers must be protected; that hazards and fires must be eliminated and that the emergencies of the moment must not be allowed to foist on unsuspecting householders a cheap wiring system.

Dewey L. Johnson, Superintendent of Electrical Affairs, Atlanta, Ga., has repeatedly taken up the cudgels for better standards in the Electrical Workers Journals. Mr. Johnson describes the situation in the electrical committee which is charged with the responsibility of making and re-making the National Electrical Code as follows:

We feel that the code should be just what it is held up before the public as being—a safety code—and should not be a medium for fostering inferior materials and devices. The writer of this article seems to regard the National Electrical Code more as a code of ethics than a safety code. While codes of ethics have their place, they should not be disguised as being in the interest of public safety. * * *

There was a request made to the International Association of Electrical Inspectors

tors that they request the electrical committee, as a body in charge of the revision of the National Electrical Code, to reform the personnel and methodology. It was suggested that such standard making is now too much influenced by special pleading for special commercial interests, and that there should be a controlling majority upon the electrical committee of groups representing the public and disinterested engineering science. Some of the conclusions of this committee are as follows:

SET-UP ONE-SIDED

"Of the 44 members of the electrical committee seven represent our own organization, and 13 represent insurance organizations. There are nine representatives of public utility organizations and nine representatives of other trade associations. The remaining six members may be said to represent the public interest and engineering bodies with no direct commercial interest.

"Our own association is made up largely of men connected with municipal inspection departments and insurance organizations. To a large extent it must be conceded that we represent the public interest. Our seven representatives added to the six above mentioned, make a total of 13 who can be so classified.

"As this is less than one-third of the entire electrical committee, we are led to the conclusion that the public enforcing bodies should have more to say regarding the revision of code rules and what requirements should be placed in the regulations. Their present strength is not enough to block an undesirable rule from being put in the code, and our own association is of course impotent in that respect. We could expect reinforcement of our ideas in such matters by a greater representation of cities and states which are enforcing the code.

"Your committee therefore recommends that a communication be sent to both the National Fire Protection Association and the American Standards Association favoring a reorganization of the sectional committee for the National Electrical Code for the purpose of increasing the representation of the public interest and the authorities legally enforcing the code."

The report of this fact finding committee supports my contention that we do not have an all industry code.

Electricity and cheese is the latest combination for an effective mousetrap. This is a variation of the Sing Sing death chair applied to rodents. The trap consists of a metal-lined tube plugged in to house current. The cheese lies temptingly inside the tube opening. The victim creeps into the tube, contacts the cheese and the metal, and—zing—mouse au gratin! P. S.—The game laws protect human rodents like those the La Follette committee found on the payrolls of 2,500 industrial corporations.

N B F U Pamphlet No. 70

1935

"NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE"

—

REGULATIONS

OF THE

National Board of Fire Underwriters

FOR

ELECTRIC WIRING

AND

APPARATUS

AS RECOMMENDED BY THE

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

—

Effective November 1, 1935.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, Cal.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Building Unions Launch Local Housing Units

By OUR HOUSING AUTHORITY

WHILE Congress struggles with amendments to the Federal Housing Act, designed to increase and improve private residential construction, building trades in many cities are pressing for action in the public housing program set up by the Wagner-Steagall Act under the United States Housing Authority. Building trades councils and central labor unions are more than anxious to get the necessary city housing authorities authorized and operating in their home towns so that they may receive a share of the benefits, and to get labor representation in the local housing authorities.

The United States Housing Authority stands in about the same relationship toward the city housing authority as a bank, building-loan or other finance agency does toward the private home builder. The city housing authority must determine the needs of those to be benefited by its program, make its plans, select its sites and provide for its share of the funds (10 per cent of the capital cost of the project and 20 per cent of the annual grant toward reducing rents). The part of the national authority is to inspect and approve the projects and to advance the money. About \$100,000,000 has already been tentatively earmarked for cities which have demonstrated their ability to carry out their part of the program.

But, like the private home builder, the city must initiate the project, or its chances to acquire a share of the low-rent housing money will be lost through its own apathy. Building trades workers have a double opportunity for benefit, both through the employment created and the effect on rent levels. The construction of model low-rent housing not only creates a number of decent homes for

Decentralized federal housing plan waits upon action by cities. Building trades must become important factor in each community.

those who otherwise couldn't afford them, and wipes out a few slums, but it also sets an example for landlords and should certainly result in less rent-profiteering and a better standard of maintenance for other rental properties. The benefit to the city itself is in the reduction of squalor-bred crime and sickness.

Just as the American Federation of Labor, particularly the Building Trades Department, was an important force in getting the act authorizing the public housing program through Congress, it is up to the building trades locally to help get the program into action. And on the personnel of the local housing authorities representatives from the building trades unions are as necessary as are architects, engineers, contractors, material dealers, etc. Besides knowing the practical side of building, being therefore valuable advisors, they take the responsibility of enlisting the cooperation of the men on the job. It is up to labor to take this responsibility, to put forward its best-qualified man for the job and to exert its strongest influence to get the local housing authority authorized, set up and operating.

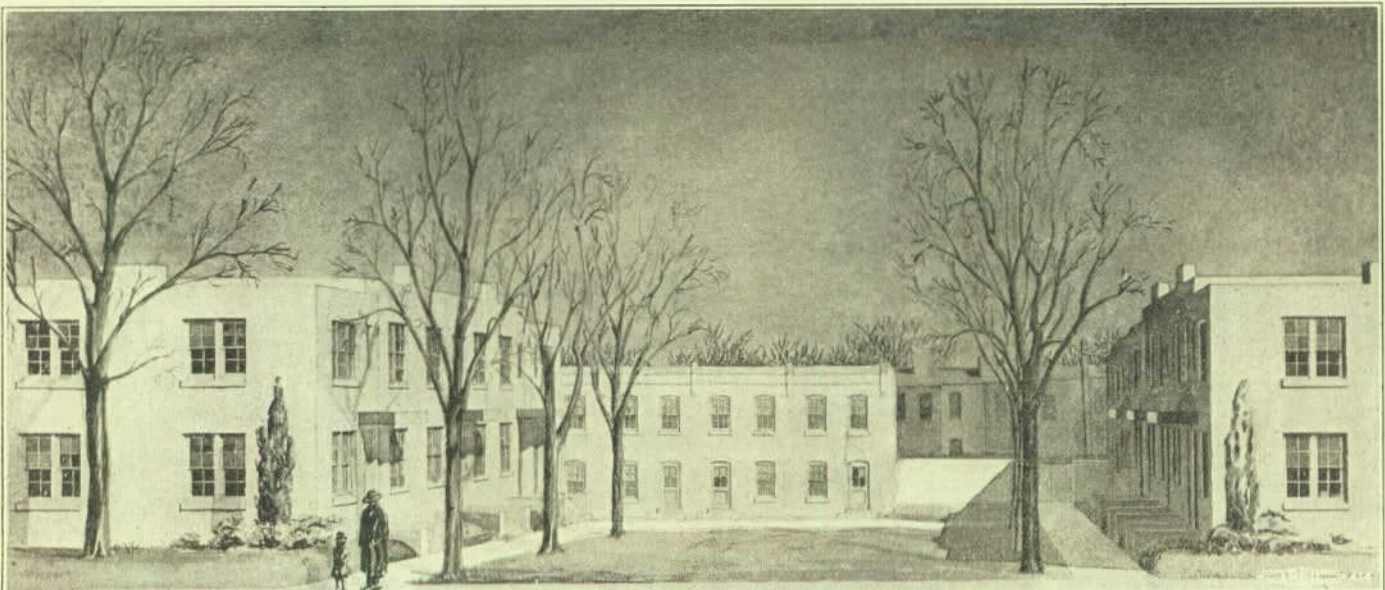
LOCAL UNITS IMPORTANT

Low-rent housing projects built under the PWA, the Resettlement and other national authorities, which were planned and directed from Washington, have

called forth criticism for various reasons but particularly because they were planned and administered from Washington. Now the cities have the opportunity to show what they can do in the way of planning and building for their own people. Every city has, or should have, among its citizens sufficient brains to do the job and do it well; and honesty enough to do it conscientiously. If this comparatively small program, now authorized, is a success, if it shows convincing results, then it will probably be only the beginning of a program lasting for many years, bringing steady employment to building trades workers, gradually wiping out the slums and shacks everywhere and replacing them with decent housing for workers. But if the program fails through inertia or is ruined by chiselers, you will see the future of publicly built housing in the United States knocked in the head and thrown in the ash can.

In many cities labor (and building trades unions in particular) is providing the impetus to get the local housing authorities set up and functioning. For example, Johnson City, Tenn., has submitted plans to the United States Housing Authority calling for the expenditure of \$1,500,000 of federal funds. R. W. Bowdoin, secretary-treasurer of the Central Labor Union, is a member of the Johnson City Housing Authority, a non-profit corporation organized by the city government to administer the projects. The city has provided for its necessary 10 per cent share and proposes to build 675 modern dwelling houses for rent to low-income families. The program and plans were said by the U. S. Housing Authority to be the most complete filed in several months, and Johnson City is

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New homes for workers, replacing slums. Cities have the opportunity to join public housing program if they will get into action. The above development was built by the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority.

A. F. of L. Faces New Year With Calm

SINCE the depression of 1929—the black year—the American Federation of Labor finds itself on the threshold of 1938 in a better position both as to membership and prestige. Though there is promise of a business decline, no one knows how serious, the federation approaches the New Year with considerable calm due to the fact that it has so thoroughly weathered past storms. To make a listing of what this group has faced during the last seven years is to measure somewhat its stamina.

It survived the major depression with little loss in membership and revenue, and enters 1938 with the largest proportional membership in its history.

It has survived a serious split in the labor forces and the attacks of dual unionists.

It has survived the sneering criticism of the left and its liberal sympathizers.

On the other hand the American Federation of Labor is conscious that along with other sections of the population labor faces a severe test of its morale in the coming year and the years thereafter. It appears now certain that the union management co-operation policy of the federation has proved a sound and true achievement.

The violence theory of labor relations espoused by the Committee on Industrial Organization has been repudiated by the public in general. Though this view of industrial relations has been fostered somewhat by the National Labor Relations Board in its biased support of the C. I. O., the public generally believes that strikes are only weapons of the last

With great gains in membership and prestige, it is immeasurably in better position than at any time since 1929.

resort to be used cautiously and tactfully by labor unions.

The federation has seen also during the last year new support for its high wage policies where these have been accepted as a national policy by many industrialists and by certain departments of the federal government.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor in regard to Russia and Russian communism has been greatly fortified by the events of 1937. Stalin's party in Russia has repeatedly shown that it is a party of a very small minority held in power by terrorism and murder, and gradually public sentiment has changed during the year in the United States in regard to the communist movement. American socialists have seen that socialism as a concept is in danger due to the failure of the Russian experiment and have launched a movement to repudiate Stalin and communism. This has been very embarrassing to the Committee on Industrial Organization which has worked hand in glove with the Communist Party, accepting paid organizers from this party and adopting many of the tenets of the class struggle as interpreted and promulgated by Stalin and his American aids.

GREAT GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP

Such unions as the International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have almost doubled their membership during the year of 1937. These gains have been made despite rulings of the National Labor Relations Board and despite the appearance on the industrial scene of dual unions in this field. Although certain C. I. O. spokesmen claim repeatedly they are working for labor unity, dual unions appeared rapidly and sought to take over the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. unions. These dual unions are largely paper organizations.

On the railroads the shop craft employees affiliated with the A. F. of L. have made steady gains. Even some of the unionized railroads have capitulated and it is likely that the railroad industry will be 100 per cent union within the coming year. The large and powerful Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has shown substantial gains in membership. In Los Angeles, for instance, Exhibit A of the open shop parade, building trades workers have made great gains, and Los Angeles is now counted a union city. On the national field two great objectives of the building trades have been (1) the lessening of jurisdictional disputes by setting up a national machinery. Dr. John A. Lapp was named disinterested arbitrator. The machinery was created whereby jurisdictional disputes were

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GOMPERS MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON

I. B. E. W. Makes Great Gains in 1937

EVERY union is a composite of many personalities, races, creeds, beliefs. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is also a composite of many skills. Its jurisdiction is probably the most complicated held by any international union. That field covers all phases of the application of electrical energy, from the first task of harnessing that great mysterious force, till it is delivered through the small glowing wires of the toaster at the breakfast table. Its members must constantly progress in skill as electrical technique progresses. Its leadership must be dynamic.

The year 1937 has recorded a tremendous progress for your international union. Its membership rolls have been swelled by many thousands of names, new members and old ones claiming reinstatement. The organization has intrenched itself in new fields—hitherto non-union—in electrical manufacturing, Neon signs, radio service, utilities. It now covers its jurisdiction more completely than ever before.

The advance of the I. B. E. W. has been accomplished by an organizing method based on a solid foundation but sufficiently flexible to meet a variety of situations in the crafts and industries covered by its locals. The union could be likened to a great tree, its trunk solid and strong enough to withstand the gales, its branches flexible enough to bend without breaking.

The union has further perfected its technique of dealing with employers, and its preference for peaceful negotiation rather than force has proved successful in many tests during 1937. Thousands of workers have benefited in increased wages, better hours and conditions and the union shop, through signed agreements, gained without strikes.

The accomplishments of the I. B. E. W. are due, not only to its International Office staff, but also to the enthusiasm and devotion of local union members, who have applied their own efforts unsparingly to strengthen the organization.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Brotherhood is recognized as having jurisdiction over employees of electrical utilities. During 1937 not only did organization of utilities increase very greatly, but also effectiveness of the union in dealing with management of such important systems as Illinois Power and Light, Northern States Power, Consolidated Edison, Toledo Edison, Wisconsin Gas and Electric, Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light, Georgia Power, Mountain States Telephone, Pacific Power and Light, Seattle, Los Angeles and many other public service systems.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

Organization of workers in electrical manufacturing has proceeded very rapidly and literally thousands of workers, formerly company union or non-union,

Brotherhood has one of best years in its history. Great gains in numbers, but greater gains in prestige.

have been given genuine union representation, with a very marked improvement in their hours, wages and conditions. With the co-operation of electrical workers who use these materials, the I. B. E. W. label is becoming a necessity on such equipment as conduit fittings, switchboards, panel boards and enclosed switches, electrical signal apparatus, wire, cable and conduit, outlet boxes, lighting fixtures, radios and radio parts, portable lamps, elevator controls, Neon tubing and connections.

CONSTRUCTION

In spite of the long-depressed condition of building, and the failure of a real boom to develop, the I. B. E. W. is more than holding its own in the construction field.

The superior skill of union electricians has made their presence on any complicated installation a necessity. This means

the big jobs are ours. Local unions also are acting, through legislation and through their own organization efforts, to claim an ever larger part of the "small" construction—stores, shops, residential, industrial wiring. Through co-operation between locals, skilled men are sent where they are needed. In spite of low volume of building, 1937 has been a year of satisfactory employment for most electrical construction Brothers, and many locals have obtained wage increases and other benefits.

NEON SIGNS

A branch of the trade steadily growing in importance and now extensively organized by the Brotherhood, both in manufacture and installation. To cover this field efficiently, schools were established so that local union members could learn the Neon technique, making a supply of skilled men available as sign shops were signed up.

RAILWAYS

Electrical workers employed on railways shared in the successful negotiation of a wage increase for the 14 non-

(Continued on page 48)



CO-OPERATIVELY OWNED ELECTRICAL WORKERS BUILDING, Washington, D. C., symbol of union's prestige and power.

40-Hour Week, Overtime, Increases on TVA

FOLLOWING amicable technical conferences by the representatives of the workers in the Tennessee Valley projects with management, lasting from November 3 intermittently to December 16, widespread gains for the unions involved have been announced by the management. In the main, the wage increases represent a general blanket 5 per cent gain; in addition time and one-half is to be paid all workers working beyond the basic eight-hour day, this overtime to be paid also for all hours outside the regular working schedule; a 40-hour basic workweek; the elimination of helpers; in addition scores of related problems affecting the various crafts involved were ironed out, bringing employee-management relations to a pitch of efficiency unrecorded on this important government project.

With the machinery set up, well-oiled and in the working, with the extensive gains made by the workers in a year when the United States is pausing on the brink of a new depression, the T. V. A. is being regarded everywhere as the model government agency as far as labor relations go. In large part, this is attributed to the sound labor policies promulgated by David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan, majority directors of the Authority, to John B. Blandford, Jr., general manager, and to Gordon Clapp, personnel director. On Mr. Clapp has fallen the burden of carrying the load because his department has immediate contact with the labor force. He is becoming known as a far-sighted civil servant, intelligent, resourceful, technically competent and fair.

On the other side the labor unions have set up a trades and labor council which

Tennessee Valley Authority fast becoming model government agency in relations to labor force.

has performed with smoothness and efficiency. Upon this council sit the international representatives of the principal unions involved who keep in constant



GORDON C. CLAPP,
Director of Personnel, Tennessee Valley Authority.
By his competence, patience, and intelligence he has aided materially in establishing sound labor relations at TVA.

touch with the local union officials and do their bidding. G. M. Freeman, international representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is secretary of the council. To him in large part must go the credit for the smooth working of the union set-up.

I. B. E. W. MAKES GAINS

In the pioneer work being done by the Roosevelt Administration, both labor and management can congratulate themselves on their remarkable achievement in mutual relations on the Tennessee Valley Authority. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers achieved a conspicuous success when its request for an increase in wages was granted. Asserting that its basic wage rate of \$1.10 was out of line with that of bricklayers, plasterers, crane operators and others, it was granted an increase of 15 cents an hour bringing its basic hourly wage to \$1.25.

By joint conferences management promulgated changes in procedures that will take effect next year as follows:

"The sub-committee on wage conference procedure explored suggested procedures through which the work of subsequent wage conferences could be expedited and have embodied their recommendations in the following statement:

"1. Wage conference procedure for the current year.

"It is recommended that:

"1. The present session of the wage conference adjourn at the conclusion of the general session today, Wednesday, November 17, providing the work of the conference is completed.

"2. The general session of the wage conference authorize the sub-committee on apprentice and helper's classification and rates and the sub-committee on the relation of annual to hourly rates to continue their work, meeting at the convenience of the membership of these committees to complete preparation of their reports.

"3. The Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council appoint an interim committee to meet with the advisory committee on wages to participate in a review of all briefs filed with the Authority.

"4. The wage conference be reconvened in a second session about the middle of December or as soon as the advisory committee on wages has arrived at tentative conclusions with respect to its recommendations to the board of directors. At this session of the wage conference the reports of the sub-committee would also be received and discussed.

"5. That a report would be made at the second session of the wage conference in answer to request of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council that a committee be present at the meeting of the board of directors at the time of recommendations of the advisory committee on wages and the

(Continued on page 47)



DAN W. TRACY,
President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
He devised and established panel system which insured industrial democracy at TVA.



GORDON M. FREEMAN
International Representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
As secretary of Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, he plays an important part in building good relations at TVA.

Public Opinion Catches Up with Labor Board

RECENTLY the C. I. O. conducted a strike against the Whalen Drug Stores in New York City. This strike was against 57 stores and the company contends that it was not given fair opportunity to discuss the matters of union relations with the strikers. The company had been dealing with another group of its employees as certified by the state labor board. When the state labor board reversed its certification, it certified the C. I. O. The C. I. O. served an ultimatum on the company and went out on strike. Such tactics defame the principle of collective bargaining. It is no bargaining unit. It is the exaltation of the principle of violence, and critics of the National Labor Relations Board believe that the use of such tactics can be directly traced to the policies of the Labor Board. The Labor Board puts a premium by its rulings upon strikes and violence and opposes conversation by representatives of unions with employers on the grounds that this is a violation of the Labor Act.

This month has seen a turning of the tide of public opinion against the National Labor Relations Board and its policies. It has repeatedly blundered. When the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was justly opposing the policies of the National Labor Relations Board, it was receiving little sympathy from American newspapers. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was looked upon as some group out of line.

BOARD AROUSES PRESS

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, charged that the policies of the Labor Board were dictatorial; asserted that they resembled the tactics of puffed-up commissars, and were in violation of the Labor Act itself, both its spirit and letter. These seemed to be harsh words when first uttered by the president of the I. B. E. W., but when the Labor Board began to attack the press the tune changed. The Scripps-Howard newspapers, considered liberal, ran an editorial entitled "House-Cleaning Time." The striking fact about this editorial is that the Scripps-Howard press used precisely the same indictment of the board that the I. B. E. W. used.

"But certain it is that here is a case of bureaucracy run rampant, of a quasi-judicial agency doing what no court would even dare do, and therefore another striking example of the ineptitude of a government body bloated with newfound authority, acting under a law the purpose of which is good but the execution of which from the start has been generally high-handed and biased.

"The N. L. R. B. by its conduct is filling up the opposition's ammunition dump, for such an assault, if the thing keeps on, may wipe out the Wagner Labor Act itself, or so modify as to emasculate it.

"We don't believe that the public sen-

Tide turns against inquisitorial, biased agency.

timent against the Wagner Act which has been mounting steadily since enforcement was first started is due to the act itself but rather to the ones who have been appointed to execute it. We believe further that the most friendly move Franklin Roosevelt could make in behalf of both labor and industry would be a house-cleaning of the present N. L. R. B. personnel, to the end that what the law intended might be accomplished—a labor court, not a partisan crusade; peace and progress under collective bargaining, not bitterness, jurisdictional disruption and industrial chaos."

Later the Scripps-Howard papers returned to the attack of the board when Chairman Madden undertook to justify the subpoenaing of the critic of the board. Editorially the Scripps-Howard Newspapers said: "Because we believe it is just

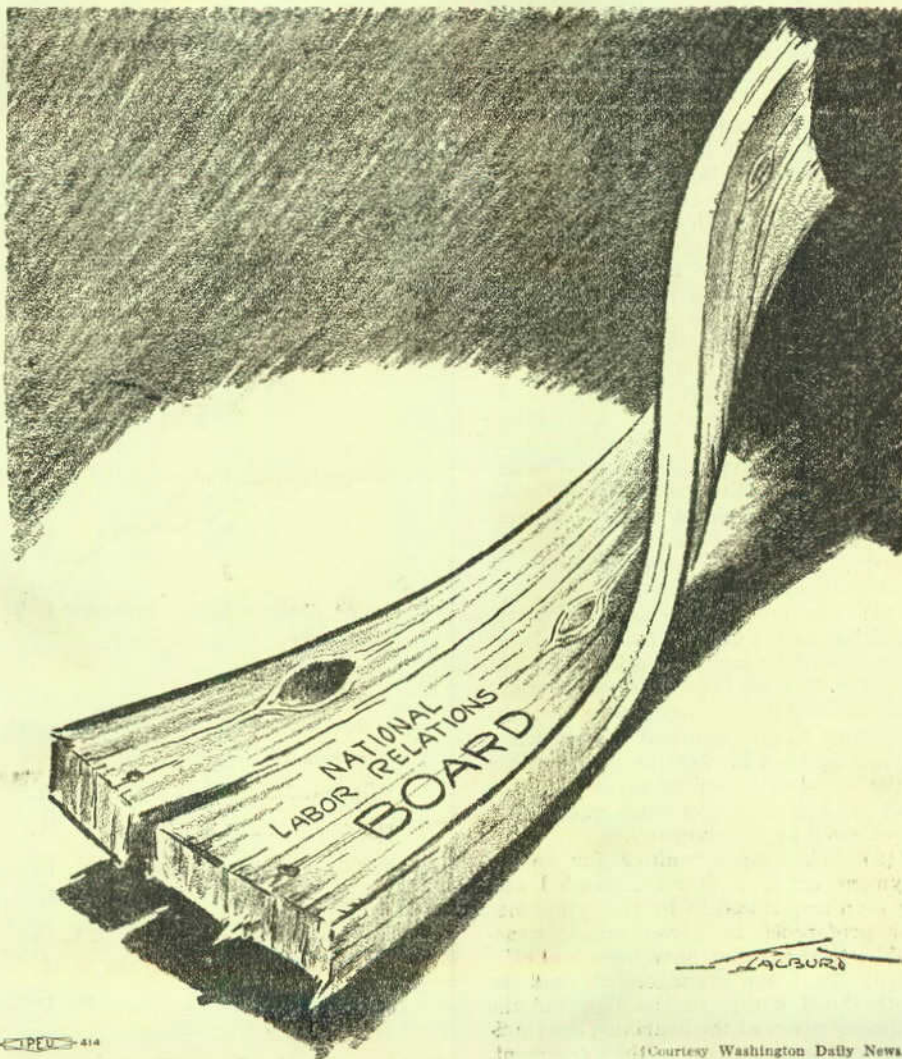
another of the many back-door approaches to intimidation of critics under the guise of public welfare."

Over in New York City the situation of the Consolidated Edison properties remains exactly the same as in November. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is the collective bargaining unit on the properties. It is a going concern. The company has refused to obey the order of the National Labor Relations Board to invalidate the contract. The United States Court granted a temporary stay which later it did not make permanent against the Board. The reason the federal court did not make the stay permanent turned upon a technicality. Under the Labor Act if an employer defies the board and refuses to acquiesce in the board's decision, then the board to enforce the decision must take the employer into court. To date the National Labor Relations Board has failed to take the Consolidated Edison Company into federal court. If and when it does, then the whole case will be re-opened and will be heard on its merits.

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SLIGHTLY WARPED

By Talburt



(Courtesy Washington Daily News.)

Arbitration Wins Gains for Edison Workers

THE board of arbitration in the Consolidated Edison case as between four local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the matter of lay-offs announced its award late in December. The arbitration board was composed of Dr. John A. Lapp, chairman; M. H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Edison Company.

As a result of the arbitration proceedings the union reinstated outright 20 men who had been laid off in the October lay-offs. It opened way for further reinstatements of other men. It secured a preferred waiting list of reinstatement and it also had the way cleared for it for further clarification of agreements as to those sections of agreements applying to lay-offs.

The company was cleared from any charges of intended unfairness. The findings of the arbitration board were as follows:

"From the statements and testimony of the parties, the arbitrators hereby find and conclude:

"(1) That the provisions of Article VII of the contracts were not violated by the companies.

"(2) That there was no intended unfairness on the part of the companies in applying Article VII.

"(3) There was presented to the board of arbitrators certain facts regarding the situation of a small number of employees laid off whereby the arbitrators felt that all the factors provided in Article VII might not have been given full consideration. Therefore, the board has recommended to the companies and the companies have acquiesced in the recommendation of re-employing John Valinski, Joseph deGaetano, Christopher A. deMaio, John M. Martin and John P. Noonan (Manhattan and Bronx); Michael F. Cronin, Thomas E. Coogan, Arthur N. Stevens, Robert J. Oakman, Francis W. Little, Harry Kelly and Joseph Kenna (Brooklyn); William Craig, C. Scheussler, C. Priola, E. Chour, T. Morley, P. Garrity, E. J. McCormack and W. Winant (Queens).

"(4) The lay-offs having been established before the board of arbitrators as being caused by lack of work existing at the present time, the arbitrators have recommended to the companies and the companies have acquiesced that in cases not having been brought to the attention of the board of a similar nature to those dealt with in the preceding paragraph, be reviewed by the company.

"(5) When opportunities for re-employment exist, it is recommended and has been acquiesced in by the companies that preference be given, where practicable, to those that have been laid off.

"(6) That the management and the Brotherhood study, in the light of the testimony given at the hearings, the clarification of such matters in the agreement,

Though award is not all that I. B. E. W. unions wished, it opens way to sound policy on lay-offs.

particularly Article VII, as are deemed ambiguous or uncertain in their meaning, for incorporation in an extension or renewal of the agreement."

The arbitration board approved of the separation allowance system provided by the company in the following statement:

"In reviewing this case, one policy of the company outside of the agreements deserves special notice, namely, the separation allowance to employees laid off. This allowance is measured by years of service. Two weeks' pay is granted for each year of service up to 10 years, after which the amount becomes increasingly liberal. The separation allowance is not granted to workers discharged for cause.

"In the present case, all of the workers laid off were granted the separation allowance, amounting in the aggregate to \$526,900. Many workers received amounts running to two, three, four, five or more thousands of dollars, payable weekly for the designated period. Few received less than 10 weeks at their regular wages. Probably no workers laid off by any large company in the history of the country ever received protective help of such generous proportions.

"Employees receiving separation allowances are not thereby barred from other employment outside and should they be rehired by the company, they return with their future separation allowance

reduced only to the extent that it has been used.

"At the instance of the employees through their local unions of the Brotherhood, the agreements provide for or contemplate the continuance, during the life of the agreements, of substantially the provisions theretofore in force for the welfare and protection of the employees, including the provisional retirement plan to such employees as are laid off by the management, in its discretion, 'because of lack of work or for other legitimate reasons.' Many concerns have already discontinued their own voluntary provisions on these matters, in view of their enforced contributions to the governmental systems of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions for workers in industry."

Prior to the arbitration proceedings agitators for dual unions had repeatedly claimed that if they were carrying on negotiations with the companies that they would secure greater benefits under the agreements than the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The arbitration award pointed out that many companies had exactly the same clause relating to arbitration as had the Consolidated Edison agreements. The companies named were the Consumers' Power Company of Michigan which deals with the C. I. O.; the Toledo Edison Company which deals with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; the Hudson Valley Fuel Corporation which deals with the C. I. O.; the Georgia Power Company which deals with the I. B. E. W.; the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation which deal with the C. I. O.

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

Analysis of Union Affiliations of the 1,228 Pinkerton Industrial Spies

(From report of the Committee on Education and Labor of the United States Senate.)

The following are supposed to be members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

Agency office from which assigned	Agency secret designation	Agency office from which assigned	Agency secret designation
Dallas -----	B. D.	Indianapolis -----	F. P.
Dallas -----	B. M.	Indianapolis -----	F. Q.
Dallas -----	B. U.	Atlanta -----	E. G. 65
Dallas -----	C. G.	St. Paul -----	B. Q.
Oklahoma City -----	A. C.	Philadelphia -----	J. Z.
New York -----	Q. M., I. W.	Boston -----	C. V. 15
New York -----	P. D.		

New Epoch in Fight Against Unemployment

THE New Year of 1938 quite appropriately ushers in a new epoch of social security. Twenty-two states of the union start paying job insurance benefits at once. Seven other states will start paying these benefits later in the year. The 22 states which start paying this month are

Alabama	Maine
Arizona	New York
California	North Carolina
Connecticut	Oregon
District of Columbia	Pennsylvania
Louisiana	Rhode Island
Minnesota	Tennessee
New Hampshire	Texas
Maryland	Utah
Massachusetts	Vermont
	Virginia

West Virginia

One of the important tasks which the Social Security Board and the state unemployment compensation boards have to do is to make workers aware of their rights under the law. Already states have begun this campaign and handed out a great deal of literature describing what workers must do. The Social Security Board has co-operated with these states and has prepared a dramatic moving picture which further elucidates workers' rights in the matter of job insurance. The labor information division of the Social Security Board has sent stories to all the labor papers of the country. This story is addressed directly to the workers. It states:

"If, at any time after the first of the year, you should be laid off or lose your job, the first thing to do is to go to the

Twenty-two states start paying job insurance benefits. Landmark in social development.

nearest public employment office and register. If you don't know where that office is, inquire at the postoffice. If the employment office is not in your town and you can not go in person, write, and the manager of the office will tell you how to register.

"By registering you do two things: You put yourself on the list for a job at the first opportunity, and you start your claim for out-of-work benefits in case no suitable job is found by the time your 'waiting period' is up. Your 'waiting period' is the time that must pass after you register and before the first week for which you receive benefits. In most states the waiting period is two weeks or three weeks.

"During this time the public employment office is trying to find you a job, and the state unemployment compensation office is examining your claim.

"If you do not get a job by the end of your waiting period, and if your claim is approved, your benefit payments may continue for a number of weeks. How many weeks depends upon the amount of wages you have earned during the year or two before your claim was filed. Fifteen or 16 weeks is usually the limit, however.

"Benefit payments amount, as a rule, to about half as much as full-time pay, but in most States the highest allowed is \$15 a week.

"Out-of-work benefits are paid out of the state unemployment fund. This fund is made up of contributions from employers, equal to a certain per cent of the pay roll of the employer. In some states employees contribute, too. In the 22 states that will begin paying benefits in 1938, the fund has been accumulating for two years. The law requires this, to make sure of a fund big enough to meet all the claims that are likely to arise."

THE STATE LAWS

State unemployment compensation laws are in some ways alike. They all establish a fund out of which to pay weekly benefits. They all require employers to contribute to this unemployment fund, and in this way to take responsibility for unemployment. They all provide weekly benefits amounting usually to about half the regular wages, and the benefits continue for a given number of weeks, depending upon the amount of the worker's employment or wages within a year or two before he files his claim. The laws all require a short "waiting period" before benefits begin, and they all require the unemployed worker to register at a public employment office in order to apply for a job and to establish his claim.

Nevertheless, state laws vary considerably. They vary as to (a) type of unemployment compensation fund; (b) kinds of employment covered; (c) amount of benefits and number of weeks during which they may be paid; (d) qualifications for receiving benefits; (e) type of state agency for administering the law. Full information as to the law in each state is furnished by the state

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LET US NOT SEE THIS AGAIN

League for Prevention of Radio Interference

THERE'S an explosion in the boiler factory, and right next door the animals in the circus menagerie, scared to death, are expressing themselves in the most excruciating howls, screams, moans and shrieks. No use fiddling with the dials, you'll get it on every station. Better shut off the radio till the street car has gone past. You miss five or 10 minutes out of a program you really wanted to hear, but what are you going to do? The radio serviceman says he can't prevent the static, because your set is "sensitive," and the street railway company assures you blandly that it has not succeeded in locating the cause.

Almost everybody has been annoyed with static, often to the point where it no longer seems worth while to use the radio. It may take considerable sleuthing to determine the cause—but chances are it is some piece of electrical apparatus in the neighborhood or passing through the street that is not operating properly and is setting up a disturbance. Then if you can locate the cause the problem is to get it remedied.

Out of the teeth-gnashing of thousands of radio owners, and their complaints to radio servicemen, came the National Association for the Prevention of Radio Interference, recently organized with headquarters at East Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. Its chairman is F. L. Carter, who is manager of the radio service department and the refrigerator department of the Ludwig Bauman store in New York City. The radio servicemen here are I. B. E. W. members, and with Mr. Carter they have been making a study of the causes for static, as they service more than 100,000 sets in the metropolitan area.

At least 60 per cent of the complaints are caused by "man-made electrical interference" that can be eliminated, usually without difficulty, by proper filtering, Mr. Carter declares. Radio clubs, broadcast stations, amateur station operators, radio manufacturers and dealers, as well as listeners, are joining in the association's program. In its Long Island vicinity it has already accomplished much.

"On account of radio complaints the Long Island Lighting Co. has rebuilt most of its transmission system; the Queensboro Gas and Electric Co. all of its system; the New York and Queens Electric Co., the United and the Edison Electric Co. have done extensive work along these lines. This is also true of many electric companies throughout the country," reports Mr. Carter.

"The most progressive manufacturers of electrical household

New group seeks manfully to free radio listeners from devil of static. I. B. E. W. interested.

appliances, which in the past have been notorious creators of radio interference, such as oil burners, refrigerators and kindred equipment, are now building them in such a manner that they no longer cause radio disturbance. This can be accomplished through proper designing at a small additional cost, and in some instances at an actual saving.

"The present generally-accepted sources of high frequency disturbance are therapeutic equipment, such as diathermy machines, X-ray and associated devices, and automobile ignition systems. Improved design in therapeutic equipment on the part of some manufacturers has greatly reduced the disturbance of this class of appliance. The automobile industry to date seems to have taken no

step to eliminate the disturbance caused by ignition. However, we believe this can be done at the cost of a few cents a car, inasmuch as the air transport companies have solved this problem on their large planes."

Hugo Gernsback in "Radio-Craft" magazine, also cites the following creators of static: "High-voltage transmission lines through leaking insulators and defective transformers are probably the most powerful source of man-made static. The same is true of electric trains and railways, due to the large power used. In or about buildings, we have literally thousands of potential noise creators, of which only a few are mentioned, such as, electric flashing signs, ignition systems of automobiles, busses; motors of all types, such as on elevators, refrigerators, air-conditioners, vacuum cleaners, hair dryers, etc. Even such innocent appearing objects as electric heating pads may disturb the entire neighborhood and have frequently done so due to the thermostatic contacting device. Defective wiring, defective electric sockets and, in fact, any electric appliance which has gone 'bad' can, and often does, create a fearful amount of artificial static that may mar the programs of dozens of radio receivers in its direct vicinity."

The electric utilities, Mr. Gernsback remarks, became concerned about the elimination of static because their earnings are affected when radio sets stand quiet. "Indeed," he says, "many of the electric and power companies now have regular crews whose only duty is to hunt down noise-producing sources."

"Electric railways, street cars, etc., however, are not in this position because they derive no income from radio sets, and up to now, they have been rather apathetic to remedying the situation. This, of course, is a foolish attitude, because in the first place, self interest and good business on the part of the electric railway corporations should dictate a different course. If there is a leaking insulator on their main line, this insulator not only gives rise to static that may disturb hundreds of radio receivers within a certain radius, but, at the same time, valuable electric current is also dissipated, for no good reason except that there is a bad insulator. During the course of a year, the loss in electric power through such a defective insulator will run into a sizable sum of money. Self-interest, therefore, would indicate the replacing of such an insulator in short order. Slowly,



FOR BETTER RECEPTION

(Continued on page 46)

John L. Lewis Ends A. F. of L. Peace Meet

THE 36,000 unions of the American Federation of Labor have been officially informed by the special committee representing the American Federation of Labor in negotiating with the C. I. O. of the status of the peace negotiations. The committee is composed of George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks; G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee places the failure of the negotiations upon the C. I. O. and especially upon John L. Lewis. Mr. Woll, in an extensive interview in the New York Times, stated: "Because it is essential for organized labor and the public in general to have a clear conception of the facts if peace in the family of labor is ever to be restored, we cannot too often emphasize the fact that a basis for peace had actually been agreed upon between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. committees, which had begun their conferences more than two months ago, and that our efforts were abruptly terminated at a conference on December 21."

Mr. Woll pointed out that the two committees were getting along very well and had discovered that there were very few issues between the two groups that could not be adjusted at once. He named only four unions where dual union problems were involved. Phil Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers union, was chairman of the C. I. O. negotiating committee. He was called into conference at the noon hour by Mr. Lewis and he returned to abruptly end the peace conference.

The official statement of the American Federation of Labor special negotiating committee is as follows:



MATTHEW WOLL

When special committees were about to agree, he kicked over negotiations. A. F. of L. issues official statement.

PLACES RESPONSIBILITY

"The special committee of the American Federation of Labor regrets to announce that all efforts put forth to bring about peace in the ranks of labor and re-



GEORGE M. HARRISON,
Chairman of A. F. of L. Peace Committee.

unite the organized labor movement ended in complete failure. It further announces that conferences to that end were terminated abruptly by the members of the C. I. O. because the special committee of the American Federation of Labor declined to accept the dictum of John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O. This would have required complete capitulation to the arrogant demand that the organizations and members of the American Federation of Labor should hereafter submit to the will, whim and fancy of John L. Lewis.

"Specifically, the demand was that the American Federation of Labor not only reestablish all former affiliated organizations to their former standing, but included a further demand that international charters be issued to all other unions established by the C. I. O., regardless of the fact that like organizations have been chartered by and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor for many, many years.

"The acceptance of the C. I. O. proposal would have been not only an act of treason to those organizations which have always been loyal to the American Federation of Labor, but would have estab-

lished the principle of dualism within the Federation itself.

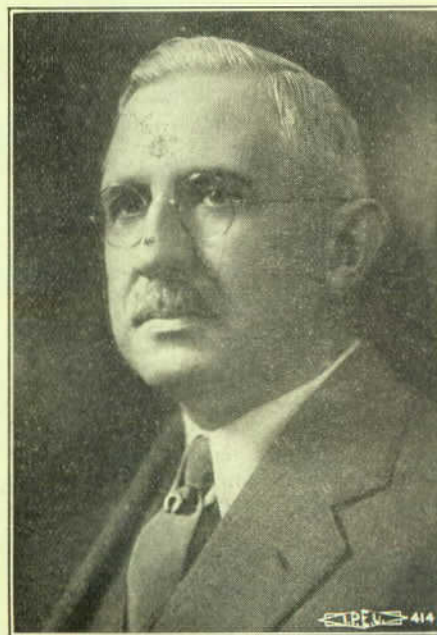
"Acceptance of the C. I. O. proposal would not have terminated, but would have enlarged the conflict now raging and would have transferred the war within the Federation itself. In addition, acceptance of the C. I. O. proposal would hereafter have subjected every organization in the American Federation of Labor to constant attack within as well as without the fold. There would not and could not be any public good in a settlement of that nature. In addition to the conflict within the ranks of labor, employers everywhere would be caught between conflicting unions and conflicting forces, although both would be chartered and recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

"We could not possibly subject the public as well as labor to such an inconceivable relationship.

"On the other hand, the special committee of the American Federation of Labor, anxious to remove the division in the ranks of organized labor, proposed the admittance of all former affiliated unions to the American Federation of Labor immediately upon the working out of a plan and the peculiar problems affecting all other organizations since chartered by the C. I. O., with the understanding that said former organizations would be re-established in their former status as though no breach had occurred, and with no questions raised regarding their respective jurisdictions.

FAIRNESS INSURED

"The plan further contemplated conferences with directly affected organizations in fields where jurisdictional conflicts might exist for the purpose of uniting all such workers in a plan of organization."
(Continued on page 51)



G. M. BUGNIAZET

Skin and Terry Go A-Fishing

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

By SHAPPIE

"THE follerin' Saturday was misty wid showers in the afternoon, an' John says, 'Willie is jus' dyin' fer the two av ye to be off fishin', an' this afternoon is jus' right fer it, so away wid ye to join Louis an' Jean.' Skin jumped up an' down, grabbed me hand an' shouted, 'Come on Terry, we're wastin' time.' Jean met us half way, sayin' Louis had sent him to see if we cud come. The two boys raced ahead like mad an' be the time I got to the Dubois place Louis was all ready to go wid four poles an' lines an' a can av fat, juicy worms. The hull family wished us luck as we started off down the back lane. Whin we got to the crick Louis said, 'Terry has the first try under the log where the big wans are so he can show us how he used to fish in Ireland, so kape back, kids.'

"I took a pole, unwound about three foot av the line, shifted the sinker, made out av tea lead, a little, an' took off the cork bob—we niver used bobs home as they was apt to scare the fish—an' baited the hook, an' spit on it fer luck. I stepped very light to near the edge av the bank an' let the hook down into the water so that it wud drift aisy-like down under the scum on the water against the log. I felt a little nibble on the hook, an' thin, all at wance the line tightened up an' I gave a mighty swish, that bent the pole, an' out came wan av the finest brook trout ye'd want to see, to land well back on the bank, jumpin' all over himself to try an' get back into the water again, but thim two bare-footed kids let out a howl av joy an' afther a lot av squirmen' around managed to hould him an' get the hook out av his mouth. Thin they strung him on a slim fork of an alder bush fer us to have a look."

"How big was he, Terry?" said Slim.

"He was jus' 15 inches long, an' that was a big fish fer a little crick like that. Ye can talk about all ither kinds av fishin', but there is none av thim can give me the thrill I get whin pullin' a fair-sized trout out av a little creek. They're the finest lookin' fish av all, wid their brilliant, spotted sides an' handsome shape. Houldin' him up, Louis says, 'Ye caught the gran'daddy av thim all, Terry, an' it 'ul be a long time afore we get the mate to him.' We all started fishin' thin, an' among us we landed about 30 av the lesser breed. To see thim two young kids splashin' bare-footed through the clear puddles av rain water, an' skylarkin', brought back memories of whin me an' Mickie was jus' as

Lord, suffer me to catch a fish
So large that even I,
When talking of it afterwards,
May have no need to lie.

light hearted an' carefree, except whin the game kaper was chasin us."

"Yuh had a little excitement with Stripes, but after yuh got settled down again, it musta been rather dull fer yuh with no one objectin' to the color of yer hair," said Slim.

"Well, it suited me all right, me bein' all fer a quiet life. But me swate peacefulness didn't last long."

"An' what happened to break up yer quiet existence, Terry?"

"Well, Slim, this is what happened. I was over to the Dubois wan night an' they was talkin' about a big dance that was to take place in the village hall the follerin' avenin'. They said the Langtons 'ud sure be there an' they insisted on me goin'. I says, 'All right, I'll go if I have to.' 'Say, Terry,' says Joe, 'I want ye to do me a special favor an' be my partner, will ye now? There's a big, rough fellow be the name av Tom Wilkes who tries to go wid me, an' I won't have annything to do wid him. He usually has a few drinks afore he goes to a dance an' he tries to make me dance wid him. If I dance wid another feller he tries to pick a fight wid him; so be me partner, won't ye, Terry?' 'Say, Joe,' says I, 'if ye can stand the glare av me dome, there's nothin' else that wud give me half as much pleasure as the honor av bein' yer partner.' 'Goody, goody!' says Joe, 'now I'll not be pestered to death wid that ruffian.' 'I hope ye're not goin' to get

Terry into a heap av trouble,' says Mrs. Dubois. Louis laughed an' said, 'If Terry gets into anny trouble he's quite capable av gettin' out av it again, only I feel sorry fer the ither feller.' 'Well,' I says, 'fer me own part, I'm all fer a quiet life.'"

Here Terry caught Bill winking violently to Slim.

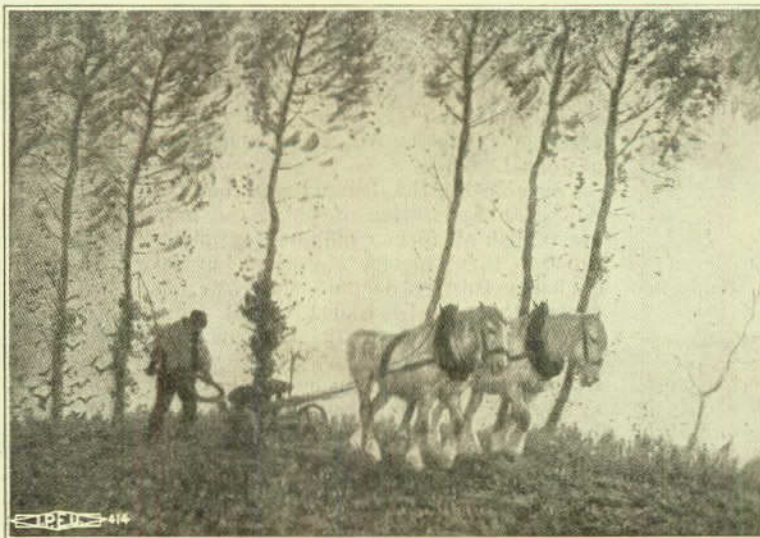
"An' what's makin' ye blink like an' ould owl in the daylight, Mr. Sims? Surely ye two gintlemen sympathize wid me in me strivin' fer a peaceful life."

"Sure we do," said Slim. "William, ye shud get glasses fer yer eyes whin they are beginnin' to trouble ye so bad. Stop yer interruptin' so Terry can go ahead."

"Well, the next avenin' we all got into our best togs an' took the well-worn path across to the Dubois place. Jean an' Skin was left together wid instructions to be in bed be ten o'clock, an' Joe an' I an' the rest set out fer the hall. The hall had a big floor space an' the walls nearly all the way aroun' was lined wid chairs an' most av the people were sittin' down whin we arrived, but as soon as they saw Mary they all crowded aroun' her to congratulate her on capturing Stripes. She was easily the most popular lady there an' had all the men folks wantin' to have a dance wid her. The two Grant boys an' Frank Slade was there an' they took me aroun' an' introduced me to the younger set. Afther we'd had a little chat wid Barney he tuned up his fiddle, the caller-off got up on the platform alongside him an' started callin' off the dance, as Barney started to tap the floor wid his ould timber toe in time to the music. Joe was the purtiest girl there wid her red cheeks an' sparklin' eyes, an' I sure felt proud to be her partner as we swung out on the floor, her as light on her feet as an Irish fairy. No wonder her folks was proud av her. Afther we

had a couple av dances she danced wid the Grant boys an' Frank Slade while I was dancin' wid Mary and Mrs. Dubois, an' belave me, thim women cud shake a nate foot wid anny av thim. Slim, if ye niver seen wan av them good, old-fashioned country hoe downs, ye don't know annything about dancin'. Whin ye see some av the young fellers today, draggin' aroun' on the floor as if they was half-dead, wid lack-lustre faces an' maybe a cigarette hangin' from their lower lip, an' thin contrast it wid wan av the old-time dances, whin the caller-off was in good voice, the fiddler puttin' a zip into the music

(Continued on page 48)



IDYLL

SELFHELP QUESTIONNAIRE

For Station Operators of

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Local Union 492

MONTREAL

Edited by H. M. NEVISON, President L. U. 492

THIS series of questions has been compiled by members of Local Union No. 492, from their own experience in their daily work, and while the answering of this questionnaire is not expected to make a man an expert operator, we feel it will help the practical operator or his assistant to acquire a knowledge of the principles as well as the methods of station operation. According to the time and energy a man puts into the studying of these questions, so much more efficient will he be, his work less hazardous, his interest greater, and his life happier, through a better understanding of his work. Continuity of service, with safety, should be the "motto" of every floorman and operator, and these questions, if studied, cannot fail to be of benefit to ourselves and our employers.

No prizes are offered for the answering of these questions or their solutions, it is a case of "help yourself," and if you can answer every one without referring to a textbook of any kind you rate 100 per cent, but we do not mind if you do refer to textbooks to help you in your answers. The main object is to answer them, and thereby "help yourself."

Q. What are the first things a floorman or operator should do when taking a shift over?

Q. Describe briefly the Shaffer or prone method of resuscitation.

Q. If a person came in contact with a live conductor and was unconscious, what would you do?

Q. In an electrical fire, which type of fire extinguisher is it safe to use, a pyrene or large soda-acid type?

Q. What is a tourniquet used for?

Q. What is a fuse used for?

Q. What is a volt? A millivolt? A microvolt? An ampere? A milliampere? A watt? A kilowatt? A kilowatt hour? An ohm? A megohm? A microhm? A megawatt?

Q. State the three formulas for Ohm's law.

Q. The resistance of an electric iron is 20 ohms and the voltage is 120. What current will the iron take?

Q. Name the high tension lines and the tie lines that feed your station.

Q. Explain the theory of transformation in a transformer.

Q. Explain the difference between single phase and polyphase.

Q. What is meant by the primary and secondary of a transformer?

Q. What is the temperature danger point of transformers?

Q. What is a breather on a large transformer for and where is it placed?

Q. What is a conservator tank for on a large transformer?

Q. What is the relief vent for on a large transformer?

Q. What is a no voltage release?

Q. Have you one on each of your aux motors?

Q. Explain step by step how an oil circuit breaker (H₂ and H₃ type) can be opened and closed, should the control fail.

Q. Explain above for type F. H. K. outdoor type.

Q. What is meant by the frequency of electricity?

Q. What is an overload relay used for?

Q. What height should the oil be kept in an induction voltage regulator?

Q. What is the difference between an indicating wattmeter and an integrating watt-hour meter?

Q. What is a potential transformer used for?

Q. What is a current transformer used for?

Q. What is a reactance coil used for?

Q. What is meant when we say, It is a bushing type transformer?

Q. Is it O. K. to put transformer oil in an oil switch?

Q. Show how an ammeter is connected.

Q. Show how a voltmeter is connected.

Q. Draw a one line diagram of the bus arrangement in your station, showing the sources of supply.

Q. What type of lightning arresters are in your station? Do they require charging?

Q. Have you any choke coils where you work? If so, why?

Q. Could you safely open a knife switch with current flowing through it?

Q. Why is oil put in oil switches?

Q. What is the difference between a remote controlled oil switch and a manually operated oil switch?

Q. What is a current coil?

Q. What is a potential transformer?

Q. Draw a series circuit.

Q. Draw a simple parallel circuit.

Q. What type of motor operates the H₂ and H₃ oil switches? A. c. or d. c., and what voltage?

Q. What type of motor operates your induction regulators? Give the voltage, etc.

Q. How would you know if an arc circuit was short circuited at its middle point? While it is on load?

Q. What is the proper average temperature of arc circuits? In centigrade, this to be of the tank holding the arc tube.

Q. Which is the secondary coil in a transformer supplying an arc circuit, the movable or stationary?

Q. What is a mercury vapour tube used in an arc set for?

Q. Name five connections of the above tube.

Q. Name where these five connections come from or go to in the set.

Q. What is the difference between a 4.4 ampere and a 6.6 ampere rectifier tube?

Q. What is the first thing to do when a pilot lamp goes out on an arc panel? Why?

Q. How would you put 550 volts on more than one arc circuit at the same time?

Q. How would you run an arc circuit if the exciting coil burnt out?

Q. What voltage is impressed on the starting anodes of a mercury arc rectifier of the type we use?

Q. Why does the exciting transformer burn out, when a tube spots over, if the set is neglected?

Q. Show how a 550-volt testing panel is wired for testing for a cross; a ground; an open.

Q. If you had two spare bus bars, and one of them was in use, how would you put 550 volts on more than one arc circuit at the same time?

Q. What are the colors of the positive and negative plates in a battery?

Q. What can happen if a person lights a match or smokes in a battery room?

Q. What possible trouble could a loose terminal cause?

Q. What is meant by the specific gravity of 1220?

Q. How would you separate a d. c. generator from the battery?

Q. Explain how you would put it in parallel again, with the battery.

Q. When the a. c. supply to the motor of the m. g. set fails, and the circuit breaker (d.c.) fails to trip, what happens?

Q. Explain the action of storage cells, and the practical care of same?

Q. What is wrong when one pilot lamp on a d.c. panel goes out and the other burns bright?

Q. When white scale forms on the battery plates is it harmful?

Q. Why are there no fuses placed in a current transformer circuit?

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JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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No. 1

Few Fears Labor made some of its greatest gains **For 1938** in its history in 1937. Despite the downward trend of business, we unhesitatingly predict that labor will make greater gains in 1938. The American Federation of Labor, its affiliates and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are in a stronger position today than at any time in their history. They have won new prestige. They have consolidated their positions all along the line.

These optimistic observations are not Peter Panish carolings to keep courage up. They rest upon sound knowledge that we have won through the severest period of our national history. This means that we have gained in our ability to meet crises and that we are trimmed down to meet a storm of new intensity. As an organization, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is in much better position to repel invaders than it has ever been before—whether these invaders be economic disaster or dual unionism.

A union is a co-operative effort. No business condition can completely cripple such an effort so long as the members remain loyal and go along co-operating. That is the beauty about co-operation. It is disaster-proof. Union members go on sharing prosperity or they go on sharing misfortune, but they go on sharing and that is the important thing.

A good deal of stress has been laid upon the indigo in the prospect of 1938. There is, of course, indigo in the prospect. Nothing has been done about solving the displacement of workers by machinery. That problem still remains the most important problem before labor and before this nation. But we do have social security. Twenty-two states start paying job benefits this month. We have the promise of a new housing program. The government is in an infinitely better position to give aid than it was in 1932. Neither are business conditions as bad as they were in 1932. The banks are in a sounder position. There is not so much loose cash lying around for speculative purposes. There can be no orgy of gambling in stocks. Interest money is down comparatively, and wage rates are much higher than in 1932. All of these are favorable factors to an early recovery.

We congratulate members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on their stamina and on their loyalty. These two qualities have carried us through the most trying period of our history, and if we continue to show fortitude and co-operate all along the line, we can do nothing but make gains.

For Senator Frederick Steiwer, of J. Warren Madden Oregon, has summed up the situation in regard to the National Labor Relations Board thus:

"Not only is the National Labor Relations Act defective and badly in need of revision, but its administration by the National Labor Relations Board has been far from satisfactory.

"The board has not only shown a strong C. I. O. bias in its decisions, but it has often used its authority as a federal agency to influence the selection of the bargaining agency for labor in its disputes with employers. This practice does not promote genuine collective bargaining, but tends to destroy it.

"The right of collective bargaining was not initially created by the National Labor Relations Act. That right is inherent in the American system of government and in our system of government and in our institutions. The enforcement practices of the National Labor Relations Board operate to limit and circumvent that right, not to expand and extend it."

It appears that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is not alone in its impression that the National Labor Relations Board has exceeded the law, misinterpreted the law and been abusive in its administrative tactics, and has favored the C. I. O.

Puncturing an Old Balloon Leo Wolman, Columbia University professor, had the bad grace of bringing up the old bromide that high wages in the building trades halted business revival. This old wheeze has been repeated so often that it is nauseous to labor people.

That lowering wages aids prosperity has been repeatedly disproved by reputable economists, and by experience. Labor itself has tried the proposal and found that it does not work. Several years ago the policy was tested by the Council on Industrial Relations in the electrical construction industry. On petition of electrical contractors wages were sharply reduced in certain cities in the hope that it would bring about a building revival. It had no effect at all upon building construction in that area. It merely penalized the workers and made them sacrifice further in order to disprove an outmoded theory.

Mr. Wolman forgets that the hourly wage rate is no index to earnings. The building industry is played over more fitfully by the fluctuation of a building cycle than any other industry. It also has its seasonal unemployment. Even in the very best years the building trades workers get about 140 days a year on

an average. Building trades workers even in good years make but slightly more than industrial workers in the field of automobiles and steel and not as much as those in public utilities. Yet building unionists must listen to this chant about lowering wages, merely as a concealment of the true issues in building costs.

High interest rates undoubtedly affect the problem more than any other thing. J. Maynard Keynes, British economist, has shown conclusively, and the experience of the building trades in Sweden has proved conclusively, that if interest rates go to 2½ per cent with no financial charges for the renewal of mortgages, there is a tremendous leap in building.

Another thing—job opportunity is shrinking in the building construction field as elsewhere and the labor bill is dwindling. Whereas the labor bill used to be 50 per cent of the total cost, it is now about 33 per cent. Economists like Dr. Wolman seldom utter a word about the high cost of building materials.

Minority As one looks gloomily upon the international scene, one sees trouble in Spain, in Ethiopia and in China, and the threat of trouble elsewhere. It is apparent that wherever you have minority rule, trouble follows. Fascism is the exaltation of the minority over the majority. When power is seized by a small group in any state, that group must continue to exercise force in order to maintain itself. There never comes a time in that nation's life when it can have peace, security or serenity. There can be no real progress under such conditions.

No matter what hard names can be flung at democracy, it is disaster-proof inasmuch as the majority rules. In good democracies the minority has a right to expression, but it can not elevate itself to the commanding position of ruling. When a minority undertakes to take over power, then trouble begins. These are simple axioms of government. They must not be violated if a nation is going to achieve.

Who Killed Cock Robin? "Justice," official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has officially expressed deep regret for the failure of peace negotiations between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. During the course of its editorial "Justice" said:

"Unfortunately, such a will to peace and a determination to settle the tragic and costly controversy appear to have been lacking. The amazing thing, during the final stage of the now abandoned negotiations, was that the logical and workable solution to lay aside for the time being the question of immediate readmission but to settle first, through sub-committees, all jurisdictional conflicts and claims which involve the newly-chartered unions of the C. I. O. with existing A. F. of L. organizations, and then enter as an entire group—was completely tossed out of the window. Such an approach, it seems to us, could

not have been stigmatized by any right-thinking person as 'treason' or 'desertion' by either side."

In the light of the wild charges of the C. I. O. news sheet that William Green was responsible for the failure of the peace negotiations, this assertion of "Justice" takes on unusual significance.

Let Us Go To Work Every member of this organization should read the article in this issue entitled "Building Unions Launch Local Housing Units." Our members are economically interested in the revival of housing. They are to be benefited by the housing revival in two ways; namely, by getting themselves better housing conditions and by getting themselves work. The United States Housing Authority is not a "Let George Do It" organization. It is merely an agency by which cities can facilitate their own housing plans. Our local unions may play an important part in each city by seeing to it that local housing authorities are set up with labor representatives on them and that everything is done locally to advance the housing program. This is all-important.

Merry Battle Big business has the daily press, and the daily press has been about 90 per cent unfavorable to the Roosevelt policies. Fortunately the radio offers some corrective to this serious undemocratic condition. That is why no doubt the Administration has adopted the program of an intensive radio campaign charging big business with sabotage and with non-co-operation. The press has attempted to make it appear that the addresses of Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, were mere tirades, but labor understands that no facts have been adduced to deny the power of the great families of the United States over our economic life. This is a situation repugnant to every true American. If we are going to make our institutions work, they must work on a democratic basis and no other. An inequality of power between the masses and the moneyed interests works no good for anybody—not even for business interests, even though business is too blind to see.

Labor should rejoice that it has a government with the courage and stamina to stand up against a situation which permits a million dollars to be worth more than a million votes. This Journal is interested in preserving the democratic institutions of this nation. We believe this is the most important job not only in the next few years but of this generation. We are deadly in earnest about it. We warn big business that a misuse of its unwarranted power of position and money is as dangerous to our free institutions as communism or any other ism which they so much fear.



WOMAN'S WORK



WE ALL HAVE A STAKE IN GOOD HEALTH

By A WORKER'S WIFE

"THE nation has assumed a financial stake in good health," said Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service. "Social security laws provide pensions for fatherless children made dependent by the death of a breadwinner from tuberculosis or made motherless by death in childbirth. Pensions are paid for the blind.

"I propose that a new and result-getting national health program be built upon the skeleton forces we now possess; that we mobilize a health organization covering every community in the country under local control with state supervision and federal leadership to attack those great causes of disease and death for which we have scientific weapons of unquestioned power."

These statements are part of a speech made by Dr. Parran to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents as this doughty crusader for health pointed out to them the interest insurance companies have in preventing illness and premature death. "Slowly the rank and file of our citizens are beginning to realize," he declared, "that it is an obligation of a democratic society to furnish to each an equal opportunity for health."

That would make a good motto, would it not—"An equal opportunity for health"? But law and custom both will have to be turned topsy-turvy before this objective can become a reality.

Shortly after Dr. Parran's speech was delivered, the Group Health Association, Inc., was ruled illegal by United States District Attorney Leslie C. Garnett and Corporation Counsel Elwood Seal. They ruled that this association, formed by workers in the Home Owners Loan Corporation for the purpose of reducing their medical and hospitalization bills, is not only illegally practicing medicine, but is illegally in the insurance business. What effect this ruling will have on other groups formed for the purpose of reducing the costs of sickness is not at present apparent. The Group Health Association must have believed that it was operating legally; and it no doubt would have continued to operate, to the great satisfaction of its participating members, had not complaints been brought by the District Medical Society.

The medical society is the doctors' union, and it is far more autocratic than any labor union could be. Through many years it has built up a rigid code governing the practice of medicine, and many laws have been placed on the statute books to "protect" the profession. How-

ever, these do not always protect the public, nor make it easy to obtain satisfactory medical service at a moderate cost.

I have just finished reading "The Citadel," by A. J. Cronin, a book which gradually climbed to the top rank of best sellers in this country, which is surprising for such a serious novel unless the public is genuinely alive to the need of medical reform. The writer of this book is a doctor, and during the course of his story he shows how difficult it is for a doctor to reconcile the honest, scientific approach to medicine, with the business of conducting a lucrative practice. There is no possible doubt that the author of "The Citadel" is sincerely disturbed over the system, or business, of medicine.

The wage worker is the most badly hit by sickness of any class, because when he cannot work he loses his wages, and yet he is not usually a charity patient. He pays his way. So the tendency is not to lay off and go to the doctor until he is ready to drop, and thus trivial illnesses become serious ones, curable diseases become incurable, and small injuries result in death. The workmen's compensation system was devised to take care of accidents on the job, but it does not apply to accidents or diseases contracted off the job, and in the crowded homes where many workers must live, contagion spreads rapidly.

The wage worker suffers not only from neglected illness, but also from the inadequacies of the Food and Drug Act. Instead of going to the doctor, he stops in the drug store, tells the clerk he has a cough, and "will you recommend something?" The clerk picks out a bottle of soothing syrup, which may contain opium or some other drug to induce sleep, and the man thinks he is benefited because he is stupefied into slumber. The cough may be caused by a simple throat infection, or it may be a symptom of a dangerous disease. The drug stores are full of patent medicines and the newspapers and magazines are full of advertising about them. The worker spends his money for them, thinking he will get a cure, while he has no possible assurance either that he is getting the right drug for his condition, or that he is getting something not actually harmful.

The Consumers' Union, which analyzes trade-marked articles for sale in stores to give the consumer a real estimate of their worth, has just sent out a poster calling attention to a very dangerous drug which is freely sold over drug-store

counters for the relief of headaches, colds and pains. The poster says, in part:

"The recent tragic deaths of 93 persons from taking a sulfanilamide compound dramatize the criminal inadequacy of the present food and drug laws. The situation becomes a matter of national concern when one realizes that every drug store in the land now sells openly and without prescription so-called remedies which cause far more deaths annually than the sulfanilamide compound.

"AMINOPYRINE 'REMEDIES' KILL 1,500 IN THREE YEARS!"

"The following 'remedies' contain aminopyrine, a drug which is a serious danger to the health and lives of those who are led to use them:

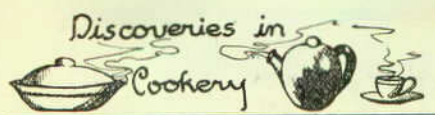
Allonal	Kalms
Amidol	Lydia Pinkham's
Amido-Neonal	Tablets
Amidos	Midol
Amidoval	Mylin
Am-Phen-Al	Neonal Compound
Ampylin	Neurodyne
Amytal Compound	Nod
Compral	Phenamidol
Cibalpine	Phen-Amy-Caps
Eu Med	Pyramidon
Gargan	Pyraminal
Gynalgos	Sequit
Hexin	Yeast-Vite
Ipral-Amidopyrine	(and many others)

"ENTIRE PUBLIC MUST BE WARNED!"

"A special article by Drs. Kracke and Parker in the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1935 stated that 1,500 deaths in the three-year period ending in 1934 were caused by a disease, **agranulocytosis**, resulting chiefly from the taking of aminopyrine. The number of deaths from agranulocytosis mistakenly listed under other causes is unknown, but it is likely that thousands of deaths annually are caused by the use of this dangerous drug! Agranulocytosis is a disease marked by the destruction of the white blood cells which removes a vital barrier against infection, and the afflicted die with the blood stream and organs literally saturated with germs."

Not all people, it is said, are affected by the drug, but the user may be poisoned so gradually as not to recognize it. It has even been prescribed by doctors for the relief of pain, but Dr. Klumpp of the Yale University School of Medicine states, "There is no entirely safe method of administering aminopyrine"—even by a physician!

(Continued on page 50)



SCHOOL LUNCH SUGGESTIONS

If you get tired putting up lunches for the school kids, just think how tired they get of eating them, particularly if it is the same old thing with little variety! Now make a resolution to prepare more interesting lunches in 1938 and see if you don't get more fun out of it and more appreciation from the children! They won't be so hungry for sweets if they enjoy their lunches.

First, get a durable lunch box that can be washed each day in soap suds, and scalded, kept immaculately clean and free from odors. Teach the kids to dispose of any scraps they may have left at the end of their meal.

Save your small mayonnaise or jam jars to pack cottage cheese, stewed fruit, baked beans, and salads. Now, if your child carries milk in a vacuum bottle, he'll enjoy it more if you make it into chocolate milk, cocoa, or some kind of cream soup occasionally instead of plain cold milk every day.

Get out your cook book and try making some of the quick nut and fruit breads at home; they taste good with butter and do not need any other sandwich filling. And at the baker's, try the different kinds of bread he has, whole wheat, raisin, rye, pumpernickle, etc. Plan menus in advance so that they will fit in with the family meals. See if you can find some new ideas in these suggestions.

Sandwich Bread Suggestions

Nut bread; date nut bread; orange bread; apricot bread; fig nut bread; prune bread; Boston Brown bread; gingerbread; bran bread; whole wheat bread; raisin bread; corn bread; rye bread and white bread.

Sandwich Filling Suggestions

Peanut butter and mayonnaise; peanut butter and marshmallow cream; peanut butter with crisp bacon; peanut butter with fruit preserves or jelly; cottage cheese with fruit preserves or jelly; cottage cheese with salmon; cottage cheese with onion and nuts; cottage cheese with chopped olives; cottage cheese with crushed pineapple; minced ham with mustard, mayonnaise and pickle; minced cold beef roast with chili sauce; salmon with mayonnaise and chopped celery.

Dessert Suggestions

Graham crackers spread with melted milk chocolate; graham crackers with peanut butter and marshmallow cream; cup cakes; fudge bars; date bars; cookies; sponge cake; cup custards, tapioca, corn starch, chocolate and rice puddings; fruit tarts; fresh fruit; hard candy and milk chocolate.

(Continued on page 52)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Veal Chicken Legs With Sour Cream

By SALLY LUNN

Now that the holidays are over we are getting right back to earth on this business of meal planning, and it's a business of buying economically and yet setting forth a good meal.

Although veal steak is not particularly low priced, it is economical because there is so little waste on it. The recipe I am going to give you will make you a nice Sunday dinner that will cost less than real chicken, or even beef roast. In cooking veal you must remember that it has little fat, and, therefore, you must supply some moisture to keep it from getting dry during cooking. In this recipe sour cream is used, and it makes a flavorful sauce to serve with the meat.

Have your butcher cut the veal steak thin, and flatten it still further with a wooden mallet if necessary. Then divide it into pieces about the size of the palm of your hand. On the center of each piece place a bit of the following dressing:

Chop one or two onions fine, fry in butter or bacon drippings till browned; stir in crumbs from two slices of bread; add salt and pepper and a good pinch of sage. This will make enough for one pound of veal. You may also put in chopped parsley, or celery tops cooked with the onion. This dressing, and particularly the sage, gives the "chicken" flavor to the meat.

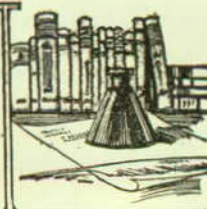
Roll the pieces of veal around the dressing and form into "legs" with wooden skewers and toothpicks. The butcher will supply the skewers at your request—usually at no charge—and your family will like the "chicken leg" idea. Then brown the meat in hot fat, sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika, pour in the cream, cover tightly, and simmer, or bake in a moderate oven, until tender. The cream makes a delicious sauce without adding anything to it, but if you want a larger quantity of gravy you can stir in a tablespoon of flour and add water as in making any other gravy.

For each pound of veal the use of one cup of sour cream is recommended; and if you do not have sour cream on hand you can order it from your dairy. Sweet cream can be used, but sour cream is better because it is thicker and has more flavor.

I use cream in cooking breaded veal steak, too. First I prepare the steak, dipping it in crumbs, egg, and crumbs; then brown it in the frying pan in a small quantity of fat; add cream, cover the pan, and bake it in a moderate oven till tender. Besides making the meat tender and keeping it moist so that it does not shrink (which saves your pocketbook considerably, you know!) this method saves the cook's time, because she does not have to watch the meat every minute.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Editor:

Well, the jovial, round-faced old fellow with the long whiskers has come and gone and he has made many people happy and many people sad, but he sure has done his best, for it would be a hard job to please everyone. I guess he was as good to the boys in Springfield as he could be. Work has slowed up quite a little; with some of the big jobs finishing up, and the dam job closing down for the winter, it made our Business Manager Coffery hustle around to place some of the boys for the Christmas holidays, but with the co-operation of the contractors our business manager was able to keep quite a few of the boys busy and we hope the New Year coming in will bring good news and good cheer and plenty of work.

The Massachusetts unemployment compensation law, operating under the Social Security Act, will meet its first test this month when a heavy drain on the funds collected begins. I only hope that the ones that need it will get it, for you don't mind being taxed for a good cause, but if it is going to go to some political plums it sure will take the good spirit out of it. We will know in a couple of months just what is what, for they say there are over 100,000 workers in Massachusetts who are now unemployed who will be eligible for payments in January. I wonder how many of them are members of the I. B. E. W.? I wonder if our International Office at this time can tell just how many of our members are out of employment? I mean members that have been out of work for months and have no prospects of any kind for the coming year. I hope they are few.

I sure take my hat off to the loyal members of Local Union No. 3. They never seem to tire of picketing. Always on the job. How can any corporation beat a body of men who have organized labor so much at heart? I wish Business Agent John Sullivan the best of luck for the new year.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The year 1937 is rapidly fading into the past. For most of the members of this local it was the best they had had since the boom days of 1928. In fact, some of our members, including your correspondent, are going to pay income taxes for the first time in their lives.

The Christmas buying public in this city, according to figures given by the Retail Merchants' Association, spent nearly 35 per cent more this year than they did in any year since the depression started. Anyway, the industrialists locally must have had a good year, for they declared cash dividends payable just before Christmas to the amount of \$11,559,389. Nearly all of this huge amount went to folks living in the Toledo sales district, which covers a radius of 50 miles.

Industrially, this city has been very fortunate the past year in that we have been free from any great amount of labor disputes. That new innovation known as "sit down" hasn't reached here as yet. And the constant vigilance of the Building Trades

Council nipped in the bud many a labor dispute before it had any chance to get beyond that stage. Incidentally, the judicious use of money raised for that express purpose, prevented the C. I. O. from creating the troubles that they have caused in other cities similar to ours. As an instance of co-operation in the fight, the 21 locals enrolled in the Building Trades Council have raised the per capita tax to that body from 35 cents per month to \$1 per month, effective on the first day of January, 1938. Our own local has paid for a lot of the organizing being done in the electrical trades such as refrigeration, radio and service work. The five largest firms doing meter repair work were signed up to a closed shop during the past month.

What the New Year has in store for our members is a mystery. There is a considerable amount of new construction and remodeling on the tables in the offices of the architects, but when it will actually get under way all depends on the attitude the federal government takes in regard to amending the surplus profits taxes. If something of a generous reduction in the same does not take place, then the present so-called recession will be turned into a more severe depression than the one which just turned the highly advertised "corner."

It has been stated in the local press that a favorable attitude at Washington has been shown toward appropriating the sum of one and a half millions of dollars to create another slum elimination project in this city. This new plan provides for an exclusively Caucasian group of apartments, whereas the one just being finished was built in the Negro district. If it goes through it will provide a year's work for members of the building trades as the last one did.

Our city manager plan is closing the books for the year and it is expected that the city will show a considerable sum on the black ink side of the ledger. Locally our funds are in a satisfactory state, our membership has increased about 50 per cent and the boys got along more amicably this year. With this much off my chest, I will take time out to wish all the Brothers a happy and prosperous New Year.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Well, another month and another year have about passed, and L. U. No. 16 has had her most prosperous year. Our research records show that our members have in all departments, had high percentage gains in man-hours of labor. While work has slowed up a little right now, the prospects for the spring look very rosy. From reports we have at hand there is about two million dollars worth of construction work projected for in our jurisdiction outside the city proper, and in the city proper prospects are better than last year. Quite a bit of rural electrification work nearby, but most of it being done under bad conditions. My observation of this work is that the people are getting badly gyped, as well as the government, due to faulty inspection. Most of their inspectors know nothing at all of electrical construction practices or even the code. If this were remedied it would mean more work for

our men. It seems as though, in laying out this work, the government engineers would make a break down of the work specifying the approximate hours of skilled labor and also that of the unskilled labor, which would keep chiseling contractors in line and would give legitimate contractors a chance to bid and be somewhat in line with other bidders.

See in the *WORKER* where L. U. No. 125 has honored their business manager, Robert I. Clayton. Nice work, and really a deserved compliment, for any man who can serve as business manager as long as he did has had plenty of grief to put up with. I just wonder if Brother Clayton is not the same Bob Clayton that was initiated in L. U. No. 16 about 35 years ago. If he is, he worked for me one time in a Bell gang.

Now my hobby of "Do You Remember Way Back When?"—The linemen in Atlanta boarded at No. 7 Lloyd St.—the hangout was at Bill Johnson's, at Lloyd and Decatur Streets—the old Bell foreman, Jim Owens, Reese Mulligan, Charles Depart, Charles Clayborne, Ben Martin at the Home Telephone—some of the old gang—Snake Gallagher, Snake Pressley, Jerome Foster, Sam Mann and many others, and the linemen's great friend in that city was Jerome Jones, head of the Atlanta Federation of Labor, who was always glad to go to the front for L. U. No. 84. He was surely a friend of the boys down there.

Enough until another month, with our best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Just a few days left in this year of 1937 and then we wonder what next. We are not complaining, the year that is just passing has been very kind to us of L. U. No. B-18. While some of the members might think that they were not treated as kindly as they should have been, the organization as a whole is really enjoying some of the honest-to-goodness prosperity that we read about.

At our last regular meeting held December 23 our business manager made his usual report, only this particular report was very unusual. He went on to tell those of us that were there that the Pacific Electric Railroad had just that week signed another agreement for the year covering all the electrical work. The linemen that are employed there are all members of our local union. They were also granted an increase of 5 cents per hour. Now what makes this seem so unusual is the fact that when the present administration in Washington took office in the year of 1933, there was on file, in the United States District Court, a permanent injunction against labor, or any one else, in organizing, or trying to organize among the employees of the P. E. Ry. This permanent injunction was issued by Benjamin F. Bledsoe, at that time a federal judge. And the N. R. A. (even though it was outlawed) was the thing that dissolved that injunction, and had it not accomplished this, another thing, that one piece of legislation, was the thing that put labor on its feet here in this part of the country.

Imagine just what a permanent injunction

against labor means! Many union members were hauled up before the court for no other offense than the passing of the time of day with some motorman, or conductor. Some stool pigeon would see him and then have him arrested for contempt of court. Once you were taken before that judge it was usually 90 days, and also a big fine besides. When the big corporations have such judges with them, what chance has labor got of getting a square deal?

Our business manager also reported the signing of an agreement with the Needles Gas and Electric Company of Needles, Calif. The agreement went into effect December 17, 1937. The wages and hours, and the working conditions are about on a par with the other jobs going on in this part of the country. The wages are: line foreman, \$1.25 per hour; linemen \$1.12½ per hour; electricians, \$1.12½ per hour, and helper, 75 cents per hour. Space will not permit the quotation of the working conditions, but will say that they are on a par with the average, if anything a little better.

As I am more than just busy these days will have to cut this missive much more than I really like to, but will be back in February with my usual contribution. And before I forget, let me thank all the worthy Brothers who remembered me with so many nice Christmas cards.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Proffering a three-point program for an accord between the utility industry and the administration, C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, said if such a program is adopted the industry can make a very great contribution to the restoration of business activity.

The three-point program is:

Termination of the policy of gifts and grants to cities with which to duplicate existing distributing systems.

Adoption of a policy with reference to the disposal of the power from such projects as TVA and Bonneville, which will eliminate the duplication of existing transmission and distribution systems of the utility companies, while at the same time preserving to the ultimate consumer all benefits from the development of such projects.

Modification of the holding company act to permit these companies to sell securities.

William H. Taylor, president of the Philadelphia Electric Co., and Frank R. Phillips, president of the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, and President Roosevelt had several conferences and the electric company presidents seem to be in accord with the three-point program.

The question is: Will this program restore business activity?

It seems to me that in the event electrical rates were reasonably fixed so as to allow the household to use current without fear in price, it would more nearly serve the purpose in boosting business and labor.

Just imagine the household appliances that would be used on a reasonable rate. These appliances require electrical energy which means, as you know, more work installing power circuits, enlarging of wire, pipe, and installation of safety devices. The low rate would also increase the number of employees in the factories making these appliances. The consumption of electricity would become greater. After considering these facts and seeing the light of day, I am sure you will agree that rates reasonably fixed will not only boost business but will stimulate labor. So, let us hope that the President will not be influenced contrary to what he set out to promote at the beginning of his office.

READ

The Rambling Kid from Omaha, by L. U. No. 763.

Amendment of pension system, by L. U. No. B-39.

San Diego makes progress, by L. U. No. B-569.

Social Security criticized, by L. U. No. 526.

Going places in Montana, by L. U. No. 122.

Madison forges ahead, by L. U. No. 159.

Another glowing report from Los Angeles, by L. U. No. B-18.

Providence records gains, by L. U. No. 99.

Some observations from Denver, by L. U. No. 68.

A glowing record of progress, and of sane philosophy sanely applied.

Local Union No. 26 extends its sympathy to the families of Brothers William Burdine and Walter Joseph, who died recently.

VICTOR A. GERARDI, SR.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Having been pressed for time, we overlooked the holiday season and neglected the usual comment and wishes in keeping with this period. However, our sentiment was there, nevertheless. While it is still time we can wish all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

We note that Brother Cook's picture occupied a place of honor in the JOURNAL and he looks big as life. The boy did really look as though he liked the idea immensely and takes pride in his new wife. The big cheese may have found someone who'll make a man of him yet.

Now if Brother Charles will find himself a wife the picture will then be complete.

Brother Herman Day found a substitute for the regulation running pants. Herman likes his much longer. He cuts quite a figure in the lengthened version and say, can he run!

Bill Miller is under the impression we're a traveling supply house. Bill can be up in the attic, way down in the boiler room or at other remote points, but will still look us up for his supplies. We sometimes have what Bill wants, most times we don't, but why pick on us, anyhow? Next time try the shack, Bill.

That big-fisted, red-headed lover, that sentimental assistant of ours, is the real cause of many a headache. What a lover that boy is! Why Red don't marry the girl is beyond us. He can moon away more time and sing more sentimental ballads than any actor. The only fault with Red is that he can find humor in any situation, even when he succeeds in putting holes in your pockets with lighted cigarettes. His chief delight is in copper. Ask Lawrence Offut, he knows. We're actually getting to believe that there is no girl like Red's sweetheart. Maybe we'll have the pleasure of meeting her yet.

We have a couple of renowned coon hunters on the job, and how they can hunt. They don't use dogs, either.

Well, things don't look very promising for the winter, but we're hoping the spring outlook will be much better. The usual cycle seems about to repeat itself.

Busy as can be and everything winds up

at one time, leaving no prospects in sight.

We wish to thank those who remembered us with cards, and again wish all the season's best for the future.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

I am going to write on a subject that I feel is very important to all our members, especially the "old-timers," and the young ones will grow old. This is the lowering of the age limit in our old age pension system from 65 to 60 years.

About a year ago Local Union No. 39 passed a motion to have our business manager, Walter Lennox, petition the right number of locals to have the I. O. send out a referendum to members to vote on lowering the age limit from 65 to 60, which he did. The right number was secured and sent to the I. O. The International Executive Board ruled it out on the grounds that they didn't have any provision for raising the funds to pay the added expense.

I don't feel that it is up to the rank and file to figure out how it is to be paid. I think if they want it and vote for it, the I. O. should work out a policy whereby it could be made possible. I feel that it would be carried if put to a vote of the membership.

I have heard various rumors as to how much it would cost each member to have it in effect, and it runs all the way from 25 cents a month to \$2 a month. Whatever it costs, it is a good investment.

Brother Phil Grow, Local Union No. 39's delegate to the Miami convention, said that he had a resolution in to lower it then, and the figures at that time were 25 cents a month. I think that all the members feel the age limit should be lowered and I think that we should make an issue of it.

We all know how hard it is to get and hold a job after 45 with the employers all calling for younger men. About the only job an old-time lineman can land any more is with some municipal light plant or some little contract job that only lasts a few weeks at a time and it is about the same with the inside men, too; the contractor can't use them, either.

Let's hear from some of you old-timers on the West Coast and around and see what you've got to say on this subject.

Happy New Year to you all.

BURR COOPER.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Well, here we are again. This time with a little prophecy to make. It is not the result of consulting a seer to stimulate vision of a psychic nature nor a resulting influence of looking into large glass bowls during the holidays.

There are at this writing circumstances developing in New York City in reference to difficulties of a complicated nature between our I. B. and N. L. R. B. that are going to be productive of a new "set-up" between employers, particularly employers of vast numbers and labor; results will show, and in a big way, who the I. B. E. W. are and what they stand for in stabilizing and progressive manner. We have built consistently for nearly a half century, and the foundation wasn't weakened at the start, nor are its supporting columns now unsafe. The whole structure is unscathed by the cancerous growth of lust for power and easy money so manifest in some circles.

There is a lot back of this case that is going to be unearthed for the general good of all, capital as well as labor, and unless my guess goes amiss our I. B. is better qualified to do the job than any organization in the A. F. of L.

Our International Officers have common sense, developed through experience, nor have they permitted their observation of affairs in general to become blinded by vanity. They are not seeking a limelight, the rays of which so often are infiltrated with smug ignorance and unbounded arrogance; if requirements demand, they pay well for talent of some special nature, be it for research work or legal services.

A combination of arrogance superinduced by vanity is a wrecker of almost anything, nations not excepted; add a flavoring of blissful ignorance and the cooking will be hastened without other ingredients.

We look for the outcome of this case in New York to create a sense of security on a vast national scale in employers toward the I. B. E. W. and not improbably, formulate new national policies for stimulating business in a healthy way, stabilizing working conditions in all industries. The "co-ops" in Scandinavian countries offer numerous good features for bringing us all "down to earth"; we have been feasting on the prestige of "Yankee ingenuity" for many years; prestige feeds on itself; eventually only stark facts remain.

We went to see "Slim"; in another JOURNAL issue we may record our impressions in detail; they were good. We suggest seeing "The Perfect Specimen," it is an enjoyable picture; as a Colorado booster, however, I shall always feel that our state is "Specimen Producer No. 1"; you know Jack Dempsey developed himself in the rarefied mountain air of Manassa, Colo.; you know also that Glen Morris who won about everything at the 1936 Olympics in Germany but the goose step was raised and graduated in the atmosphere of Colorado Agriculture College. And now comes "Whizzer" White, qualifying in turn, as all-American half-back and Rhodes scholar; he recently graduated with the highest scholastic honors at Colorado University, Boulder.

Yes, sir; the mountain air makes perfect specimens of our boys and girls; Hollywood pictures notwithstanding. Next month, mountain trails permitting, I hope to interview "Herman the Hermit" to secure recordings of an old meter reader upon "Watt-Hour Country Most Needs."

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

Believe it or not—Spokane breaks into print and will try to give you the news of "73" every month.

We are suffering a bit from growing pains; but considering that we have, geographically, one of the largest jurisdictions, we haven't been doing too badly.

Grand Coulee Dam lies 100 miles west of the parent local and has had as many as 100 electricians keeping the machinery going. We have a sub-local there which requires about half of the time of one assistant business manager. More about the largest masonry job the world has known, later.

Our International Representative, R. Roy Smith, was in Spokane during the wage negotiations for the Grand Coulee high dam, and spent considerable time with us. He was one of the committee that drew up the agreement; we feel that he did a wonderful job, and he put in some long hours with the rest of the committee in drawing up the agreement which was presented to the prospective bidders for them to sign.

The low dam should be finished in the next few weeks. The bids for the high dam were opened December 10, and we had all of the international representatives of our various locals in Spokane with us at that time.

Our new sub-local in Pullman-Moscow is doing well. We have had more work than

usual in these college towns because of PWA grants.

The power company's office building has been entirely remodeled and rewired during the last year and a modern air-conditioning plant was installed. This job kept an average of five wiremen busy.

There are several R. E. A. line jobs under construction within the jurisdiction. These have brought many new faces among stump jumpers. It is very refreshing to talk to an old-time line hand. I believe three of them could provide weiner casing for an entire state.

The laundry girls went out on strike last fall and are still out. Their situation was so bad they were forced to sue in civil court to get the difference between wages paid and the minimum set by state law. The laundry workers have their own plant operating now, so their row isn't so hard now.

We are going through a period of wage negotiation, and by-law changes, so interest is high and meetings are well attended.

The year's work is about done, so I suppose we'll have plenty of time for pinochle and letters to the WORKER for a month or two.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-eight looks good for the building trades; if we keep the old union spirit up we should do all right.

OHMER WATT.

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

It is with mixed feeling that we write of our doings down here in sunny Los Angeles.

In the midst of the Christmas festivities and the joy of the holiday season, sorrow came to one of our best loved Brothers, Leo Baltazor, vice president of the local and member of the executive board. Mrs. Baltazor, mother of two small children, passed away Sunday, December 26, after an illness of several weeks.

In Los Angeles, as everywhere else for the last few months, things have been quite slow. Very little building is going on, and work in other lines is about equally as bad. However, there seems to be a general feeling that things will be good in the spring.

An item of general interest to electricians wherever they may be is the announcement that a new edition of Rollin Smith's "National Handbook for Wiremen" is getting under way. Many of you boys will remember the edition of 1923 and then the 1926 edition. Rollin will welcome suggestions as to what should be included in or left out in the new edition. His address is 6022 Second Avenue, Los Angeles.

Most of the older boys here remember when Smith was assistant chief inspector for the city. He retired in 1924, at which time there were 46 men in the department. Since he left the city he has been experimenting with television, following a spell with radio developments.

Among the items to be included in his new handbook are: A simple, short method of figuring watts per square foot; a simple method of figuring voltage drop in ampere feet and kilowatt feet; figures and diagrams on Neon, electric cooking, and electric heating. About half the book will be devoted to motor diagrams and miscellaneous data and most of the remainder to light wiring. Let's have your suggestions, boys.

Involving a change from the No. 83 to the B-83, the local has just completed the most eventful and colorful year of its history, which dates from December 27, 1916. Along with other unions in Los Angeles, we are looking forward to the day when this city will be the white spot of unionism instead of the old appellation "the white spot of the open shop."

In passing, we might mention a few of our accomplishments during the past year. Launching out into an intensive campaign to organize the entire electrical industry, we have taken under our wing the boys who make and hang Neon signs, the refrigeration men, fixture men, motor manufacturing men, battery manufacturing men, residential wiremen, radio men and switchboard men.

Quite a dish, you'll doubtless agree, and especially in Los Angeles, where a few years ago you didn't dare show your card.

It hasn't been easy, by a long shot, and the work isn't complete by any means, but we feel that we have laid a foundation that will be hard to uproot.

You boys know that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy (and all play and no work doesn't make any Jack at all.) Well, we have a little fun once in a while. We slung a dance down at the beach a short time back. It was a benefit affair to finance Christmas dinners for those of our members who haven't been so fortunate. The dance and a big rain fell the same night, so the attendance wasn't enough to make you tramp all over each other. However, this was a break as far as enjoyment of the dance was concerned. Those of us who made it really had a good time. The advance sale of tickets had been fairly good, despite the current business recession, so we had a little left over.

Then Thursday before Christmas we allowed Santa Claus the privilege of handing out presents to our kids. We had a big Christmas tree with all the trimmings, a fine program consisting mainly of juvenile talent, plenty of candy, apples and oranges and all that it takes. Of course, everybody went, "Just because the kids like it." You know how it is.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

As the members of Local No. 99 reach the threshold of a new year they look backward with pride over 12 months of progress. Rate increase, membership increase, a 40-hour week, were early hurdles taken in stride. More recently the employees of four wire and cable companies employing approximately 2,000 workers have been garnered into the A. F. of L. fold. Charters have been issued and organization work completed in the following cases: General Wire and Cable Corporation, L. U. No. B-1084; Providence Insulated Wire Co., L. U. No. B-1090; Anaconda Wire and Cable Co., L. U. No. B-1096; Collyer Wire Co., L. U. No. B-1098. Credit for this organization work goes to Business Manager George C. Lord of this local and to District Organizer Walter J. Kenefick.

The roster of union electrical contractors within the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 99 have likewise expanded; the three latest being the Liberty Electric Co., Stamford Electric Co., and R. I. Electrical Equipment Co.

Re-affiliation with the local Building Trades Council brought about appointment by President Thomas L. Carney of the following: Brothers Thomas H. Fitzsimmons and John T. H. McBurnie, delegates; Brothers Steven Ide and Fred Young, alternates. Other recent appointments were Brothers George C. Lord, Gunnar Stromberg and Michael J. Buckley as delegates to the Central Federated Union.

The future beyond the threshold is dim but we advance confidently. There is much to be done and willing hands will do it. In our earnest desire to keep abreast of the times plans are already underway for a series of instructive discourses on workmen's compensation, Social Security, and of course, the "code."

The members of L. U. No. 99 gratefully acknowledge the co-operation and kindness of L. U. No. 96, Worcester, Mass., and of Business Manager Sam Donnelly in calling on this local for men during a temporary "flurry" in their jurisdiction. Don't rush, Brothers, I said temporary. This demonstration of good will deserves to be noted in the Journal but we of L. U. No. 99 sincerely hope that 1938 will provide an occasion for reciprocation on our part.

JOHN T. H. MCBURNIE.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Monthly Knock.—To the character assassin who cares nothing for the fact that there are two sides to every story.

Recently the officers of L. U. No. 103 sent out questionnaires to the membership inviting them to make known what particular phase of the industry they prefer to study during the winter months. As a result of the returns, plans are being made to increase our school sessions.

Our school was originated one year and a half ago and the plan at that time was to further the advancement of our younger members. We now find that many of our older members are quite anxious to partake of the possibilities offered.

The officers, in co-operation with the Boston school committee, have great plans for the future and urge all who are interested in greater knowledge of the trade, to register now. Your questionnaire, mailed to Business Manager Doyle, will provide information so necessary to complete plans already in progress.

I wish at this writing to thank Editor Bugniet for his great interest in our school and for the publication of our class pictures.

Many of our members are still in Buffalo and it is our hope they may remain there for many more weeks.

Well, so long, boys, until next month, with a wish for a happy New Year for all.

Monthly Boost.—To our friends who practice and preach the old saying, "If you can't say anything good about a fellow, keep your mouth shut."

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

Hurrah! Hurrah! Local No. 122 has finally come to life. After several years of drifting with the tide, she has finally put in a few strokes in the cause of labor. With the help of the International Office we were really able to go to bat. With Neil McDonald as organizer—and wow! what an organizer—we have taken in a lot of new members all over the state, saying nothing of organizing the telephone girls, postal operators, radio men; last, but not least, organizing the Montana Power Co. helpers, making journeyman grunts. When he is swamped for time, he is so good he can sprout wings and fly. He can be gotten at a few hours' notice at any time.

The government has started the rural electrification and has them all over the state. We had one that was declared unfair. Tingling & Powell, contractors. After working three months with them, Neil McDonald and Broyles, with the help of the executive board of Local Union No. 122, and with the aid of McCracken for some of the ballyhoo, we finally got the job straightened out 1000 per cent. The first victory since the depression. Broyles and McCracken, in their battle for labor, talking where they should have been listening, got run off from the power company. They had the rural

electrification straightened out just in time to take it over. Even so, it is the well directed appeal to labor to stand pat. And not the silent ones, that are keeping the union together.

The C. I. O. tried to break in and get a charter, but they found they could not better the conditions and gave it up as a bad job. The I. B. of E. W. got the Montana agreement on the rural job.

Fort Peck, Mont., was a big electrical project for the electrical workers and linemen. Several Brothers have been killed and burned. Several hundred have come and gone. The job is nearing the end. W. R. Tully has come up from Fort Worth, Texas, to dead-end the last wire. This being his first experience in the frozen North, we wonder if he can survive. Jimmy Clune, Local Union No. 758, has done a good job looking after the workers on this project.

Earthquakes in Helena, Mont., tried to shake down all the power company's lines, but the Brothers of Local Union No. 185 have kept the service going.

Now for your sports. The hunting season for big game has been good in Montana, for Broyles and McCoy, his journeyman grunt. Both bagged an elk and deer. If any of the boys are interested in getting big game, contact these two boys and their luck is assured.

It was also a good season for fishing, especially trout. Moffit and Webb are the best.

We will have to stand by until bad weather is over for the next fishing and hunting season.

The 15 local unions have kept the working conditions in Montana 1000 per cent. And we will continue the good work.

That's what's the matter.

C. M. BROYLES.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven is a year long to be remembered by all men and women who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. They can stop and reflect on the errors made and can plan on new modes of conduct for the coming year. Labor must know that their sphere is not just locally. One organization may have good working conditions and pay in its own small community, but that does not give its members license to forget millions of workers less fortunate. We must never cease in our efforts to help our fellow-man, regardless of where he works.

The members of our own I. B. E. W. should take inventory of themselves in 1938 and find out why our contractors are not using more material produced by manufacturers who have working agreements with the I. B. E. W. We must start at once to help our members in the manufacturing line. If we do not demand their materials the other fellow will not. All of our locals should adopt a New Year's resolution to co-operate with contractors to assure using of union-made electrical material during the coming year. With each local doing its part, the I. B. E. W. can sign agreements with the manufacturing companies which will want our support.

Support For New Labor Organizations

In Kansas City the employees of one of our retail department stores went on a strike in October of last year. They were out for six weeks or more. Many of the strikers went back to work before a settlement was accepted. About 125 men and women refused to go back to work until an agreement was reached. Now that the Christmas rush is over, will this store keep the employees who did not return to work or will they be

laid off? The working people of Kansas City should convince the management that they want union clerks to wait on them when shopping in this store. It would be a pleasure for us to ask a department manager for a union clerk to wait on us. A city is only as strong a union city as the people who live there make it.

I had the pleasure of working three months in East St. Louis, Ill., this fall. It was indeed gratifying to walk up and down the business streets of East St. Louis, Belleville, Venice, Madison and Granite City and see the Retail Clerks Union label in windows of stores, also grocer and meat shops. People in these cities spend their money in stores which employ union clerks. The business management wants union trade. The officers and members of 309 are on their toes all the time.

Jurisprudence

This theory was presented to me by Brother Robert Jones of L. U. No. B-124. It's a plan to improve jurisprudence clauses on jobs. Many large industrial plants do not want the building tradesmen on any of their new or remodeling work. Many times two crafts will have a jurisdictional dispute on a job. Things are in a turmoil. The job slows down. Costs to the customer rise. The business man cannot see our side of the argument and swears he will never let us on his property again. You can hardly blame him. Hit our purse and we'd "holler" too. If the building trades department could adopt a plan or system wherein the guilty party must pay for his aggression on the other man's work, we could gain millions of dollars of work we now lose.

A Plan

Suppose the electricians and millwrights have a jurisdictional claim. The millwright is doing the work. It is claimed by the electrician. The work goes forward. The customer should know nothing about the controversy. The electricians should present the case to the awards of work committee. Their findings are final. If the committee awards work to the electricians, the millwrights' treasurer shall pay to the electricians' local an amount of money equal to the wages received by the millwrights as long as the millwrights continue on the job. If the job is awarded to the electricians, the electrical workers would pick up where the millwrights left off and finish the job. It is easy enough to claim work which may be in question. If every organization had to pay in cash to some other union for doing work which did not belong to them—dollar for dollar—there would soon be a stop to all such clauses. Our business representatives and the board would look over previous decisions and if there were no grounds for a claim of work, the job would go undisputed. I feel we should accept more responsibility and thereby help to sell our labor to the public. Think it over, boys.

Spending

What is causing the business recession? What is to blame? Is it the government, by tax laws? Is it the labor turmoil in industrial plants? Is it grand jury investigation of corruption? Is it fear? I would say fear is playing a large part towards our present recession in business. Millions of persons have worked this last year. These have saved a little money, but have only bought just what they had to have. As winter came on they quit buying from every place except just to supply necessities. This applies to the laborer, small business man, grocer, clothing man and so on up the line. If we would spend every dollar we could for something useful, we would come out of

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W 4 C B J	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 4 C J Z	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 C Y L	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.
W 1 B D A	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 1 B F Q	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.
W 1 B L U	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E A Q	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B S D	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E L Q	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 C N Z	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E V I	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 K C H	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 5 F G F	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W 2 H U C	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 A N R	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 I S C	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W 2 J F S	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S.I., N.Y.	W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W 2 K C Z	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 D K S	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 D W I	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 K W C	J. Griskin,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E D R	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York City	W 6 E N Z	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W 3 F S I	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 6 E Y C	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W 4 A A Q	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 A J Y	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 G B J	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B T T	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

the slump in 30 days. Your money in the bank will not keep Bill, John and Joe working in some shop. Quit buying and the worker is laid off. He cannot buy and soon you will be laid off, too. There are plenty of things to buy without squandering your money. Am I right or wrong? Work in Kansas City has been slow. We have made good progress in our class B program. We have signed nearly all the fixture manufacturing shops in Kansas City and are making some inroads along maintenance jobs.

Wishing all our members a prosperous and happy New Year.

J. H. CARR.

L. U. NO. 159, MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

Better have a pick-me-up handy and hang on to your chairs as you read this, for you're due for a stiff jolt. After several years of silence, L. U. No. 159 again comes out of hiding to tell the world that we're still in existence and going strong. To do so, the local union and its officers at the last regular meeting with much flattery and many verbal bouquets, elected a press secretary. The result is that poor me is doomed to write a letter to the JOURNAL every once-in-a-while. Don't get bored yet, fellows, it will not happen every month. I write woodpecker method.

I am sure that nearly every reader is interested in conditions, so I will try to tell you how things are here. During the late depression, No. 159, in common with many other organizations, lost a few members, but our membership did not suffer as much of a loss as did many other unions in the city.

Business in the inside field (which takes in most of our members) has been unusually good the past season. In fact, for a week or so early in the fall it looked as though we might have to call in outside help; but we were able to handle the situation without any trouble, even without overtime. It turned out to be just one of those cases where one or two contractors were temporarily rushed and started squawking for more men. For the last three or four weeks we have had from 5 to 20 per cent of our members partly or wholly idle. You all know how it is in this part of the country, there is very little winter building and repair work and jobbing is up and down. Today there isn't enough work in a shop for one man, and tomorrow they need three or four.

A great deal of credit must be given to our business manager, Brother Adolph Nelson, for the way he has handled the situation when men were out of work and when contractors needed men. Credit must also be given to our members and our contractors

for the co-operation given Brother Nelson in his work.

However, all the co-operation in the world will not make jobs when there is no work to be done, and from now until next May most of our boys will be satisfied if they can make grocery money.

We haven't been so busy, though, that we have neglected to do a little organizing on the side. Two years ago the above mentioned Brother Nelson, together with Brother Neal Brown, who at that time was president of No. 159, and several other Brothers organized the operators of Radio Station WIBA, securing for them greatly improved wages and working conditions. Just recently we have been successful in organizing the radio servicemen of this city. They are now about 90 per cent union.

When the R. E. A. went into operation in Wisconsin, Brother Nelson was right on the job and ALL of the R. E. A. lines in Wisconsin today have been built by union linemen. Can any other state say as much? I wish I could say the same for the inside wiring on these projects, but why rub salt on an old wound? Romex, a couple of smart university professors and a few 10-cent utility engineers gave that to the "dry-cell" electricians.

I, for one, have been reading with great interest the articles appearing in the JOURNAL recently; namely, "Conduit Industry Lifts

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.	W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio
W 6 J D N	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.	W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio
W 6 J T V	J. H. Birchfield	Oakland, Calif.	W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 J W R	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.
W 6 L F U	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.	W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.
W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenacker	Kansas City, Kans.
W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 6 O B I	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.	W 9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 H Y T	R. W. Lorey	Boulder City, Nev.
W 7 E L F	Frank Potter	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 7 S Q	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Wisniewski	Cicero, Ill.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.			
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.			
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.			
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio			
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.			
W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.			
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio			

Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Standards" in the October number and "Advances in Art of Wire Fabrication" in the November number. I hope we will have more along these lines soon. Sometimes it seems to some of us that our past efforts to raise the standards of wiring have been in vain when powerful interests promote the use of materials which tend to lower them. In the past few years several new materials have been introduced which reduce the labor and skill required to install. I refer particularly to two—electrical metallic tubing and non-metallic sheathed cable. I'd like to see some comment from others in regard to these two products. If any of you fellows want to start an argument on them, let me know. I am against them.

So far, our city code prohibits the use of non-metallic cable anywhere in the city, or the use of electrical metallic tubing for services. Tubing may be used for underground circuits only when it is completely surrounded by at least one inch of concrete. With these two exceptions, we can use tubing anywhere. I am sure we would all like to hear what restrictions, if any, other localities place upon it, so come on, ye scribes. If you have a good, strong local code, don't keep it a secret; let us all in on it.

Well, I imagine that Doris and Edith have gone to sleep long before reaching this point in my ramblings, so I'd better bring them to a close. Local Union No. 159 wishes

everyone in the I. B. E. W. a bright and prosperous New Year.

A. W. BAHR.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

In the approach to the new and eventful year of 1938, we must go forward, have courage and make the best of things. Don't quit trying, strive, think, and hustle for accomplishments.

The ideals of the American Federation of Labor should prevail. One big union of the workers, like central government of a nation, is monarchical in principle and suppresses freedom and equality. Each, or both of them, stifles initiative and leads to dictatorial government and tyrannical enslavement of the masses.

Democratic affiliation of craft and other vocational unions, as exemplified in the sovereign state and the union of states is the basis of liberty.

In the constitution of a republic all people are equal before the law. However, in society, industry, and in other walks of life, as a result of application and adaptability, a person should creditably merit appraisal in the qualifying line of endeavor.

Classification is a decreed level or grade of fitness and qualification to perform a given task. Even in the sweet by and by all

must merit their heavenly reward. Craft and other vocational unions are justified.

Trades union and co-ordinating elements of industry, stimulate craft and other vocational incentive and associate studious inclinations in the world of faculation and general welfare. Emphatic application of apprentice teaching and vocational training must go forward in the traditional ideal, solidification of mechanical progress. Mass union minus vocational incentive is futile.

The universal transfer card seems to be very remote. But I trust that a more liberal and convenient arrangement is near a reality.

Locally

All members of the local are working, and business electrically seems to be going steadily. Occasionally, a new member is admitted to the local.

George Gephart joined the city fire department December 15 and resigned his position of city electrical inspector. Wilford Johns has succeeded him in the building inspector's office. Both are members of the local. I wish them both good luck in these new adventures. Jacob Brown has succeeded Brother Gephart as local treasurer.

I left home on a journey down the line on Thanksgiving morning and returned home on Christmas eve. I visited my old friend



I. B. E. W.'S DELEGATION AT THE DENVER, 1937, A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Left to right, standing: M. Joyce, L. U. No. 38; J. Doyle, L. U. No. 134; G. M. Bugniazet, I. S.; D. W. Tracy, I. P.; C. M. Paulsen, L. U. No. 134; H. Jones, L. U. No. 68, and W. R. Williams, L. U. No. 60. Lower row: Joseph McDonagh, L. U. No. 664; L. P. Marchiante, L. U. No. 269; Charles Oliver, L. U. No. 68; William Shord, L. U. No. 5, and Harry Sigmler, L. U. No. 64.

Jack Mosley and others in Philadelphia. Called at the business office of Local No. 98. I visited my son, Jim, at Newark, N. J., Brother Jack Jones at Jersey City, George E. Donald at South Plainfield, N. J., Willard F. Barber and Jack W. Derolf at Roselle, N. J. Also, my son, Charles, at New York City, and other friends, including International Vice President E. F. Kloter at his office there and the office of L. U. No. 3, New York City. A very enjoyable and eventful trip. I am planning another jump to Washington, D. C., in a week or two.

Nothing has been done to date to organize the electric utility companies of this vicinity.

All of the boys look well, except Brother Barber, who is slowly recovering from a long siege of incapacitation. I trust we will meet again soon.

Best personal and local wishes to all and progress to the Brotherhood—a reuniting of the A. F. of L.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

[Editor's note: Sorry, we do not have space enough to include your newspaper clippings.]

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Well, this probably is news. Local No. 175 presented their new agreement in due time. After the contractors read it, they asked for a meeting with the agreement committee which was granted and they went back to digest it further and ask for a few changes. Then came another meeting with the contractors and most of the members of the local. They finally disbanded with the new agreement signed and ready to go into effect before the old one expired. It carried 10 cents per hour more in wages.

All the shops we had in the past signed, not losing any.

Finally the local has installed equipment and started a Neon tube bending class, but the members are probably not supporting it as they should for what the local has spent in training one of our members as an instructor at the school in Florida. The outfit and schooling have set the local back to the tune of about \$1,000, but as long as the class is not too large the ones who do attend will be able to get more out of it.

We have two shops here putting out 100 per cent union made Neon signs with all the labels on them.

We don't hang any non-union signs here in Chattanooga. If they are shipped here with the labels, O. K.

About 20 of the Brothers who are crane operators and maintenance men at the U. S. Pipe Foundry are out on strike. Looks as though things will be settled in the very near future. They are out with the moulders, pattern makers and carpenters, about 600 in all.

Plans are now being made here to purchase a labor temple, which is badly needed. It is to be financed by all of organized labor giving a day's pay. If everyone pledges and then all meet half the pledges it will be put over. (Hope to have you publish a picture of it in less than a year.)

Old King Winter is slipping up on us here in the cold South and Santa is peeping around the corner. The Brothers are just starting to put up the holiday street lighting equipment. It has only gone unfair one year out of the eight years it has been put up.

This year Local No. 175 has sound and radio repair men in the local, so the sound equipment that will be used on the streets

for Christmas carols will be union installed and operated. There will be 18 loud speakers scattered over several blocks on three streets.

Best wishes for a happy New Year to all from all of L. U. No. 175.

ELMER E. CROSBY.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Another year has just passed us by, and you have made your resolutions and have broken most of them, but the gang hopes the one about attending those meetings every Friday will hold until the next time for resolutions to be made.

If any of the gang reads these articles, recalls the one about your scribe seeing to it that the boys will get home before the curfew blows, and that goes off at 9:30 p. m., would you be surprised if the women folk just about run me ragged on the phone, wondering how in the past the hubby was late by two hours and would I see to it that they got home a little earlier? What will I do now? Did I start something, or have I something there?

A story just got out on Brother Dutch Wertz's hunting experience. Some of the gang know him from winning the big apple contest. The story starts about dawn after making the drive through the bushes, and near exhaustion they came upon a clearing. Up goes the fire arms, but the gang sees that our Brother has the bead on a mother deer with eight prongs. Waiting patiently the gang don't hear anything until our Brother bellows out that his gun didn't have any shells in it. That's one story, but the other is that someone relieved his shells of the cap. Who could do a trick like that? Maybe Brother Tash could supply the answer to the story, he was there.

This is the second year the Atlantic City Electric gets awarded the cup for the most beautiful decorations on any building in this town, and it sure is done up in fine style. Union men did the job, under the guidance of Brother Ernie Nolte, and assisted by Brothers Cohen and Law. The job deserves credit and I know our local appreciates this type of work being completed by 100 per cent union men.

Brother Bachie has asked a question, if Brother Jones, known as "Hot Wire," now is the same and only Jones working out of this local. This boy really surprised us all at one time. His hooks were hung up in the garage to rust. After 20 years, owing to conditions, the hooks were cleaned and sharpened and, once called "Cold Wire" Jones, the name is changed to "Hot Wire," as the boy has gone right out and hasn't missed a climb yet, and takes his turn at the hot stuff. Sure it was hard for the boy. Lay your hooks away and in a few years try it out once again. May it please our readers, this same Brother has held a paid-up card for 30 years, so figure his age out. Don't ask him, though, and it is about time we congratulated this boy on beating Father Time. Myself, I didn't think it could be done and I am not the only one that thought he couldn't do it. "But he went ahead and done it."

Brother Charles Forsling had his share of trouble, losing his better half after a long illness.

At this time the local extends their deepest sympathy to this Brother, as he is held in the highest esteem among his Brothers and fellow workmen.

Well, gang, will come to a close, hoping to see you all at the town meeting hall, and I do mean you.

"FIDDLER SESS."

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Editor:

Wanted—To trade two Christmas ties for some more California fruit or Cincinnati cookies.

And speaking of dear old Cincy, just reminds me: We hope the Copyist did not get lost while on the annual shopping expedition this year. But judging from his scanty but sincere letter in the WORKER last month he either got misplaced en route or is on another vacation.

The December WORKER arrived very late but was resplendent with the new cover—all dressed up with plenty of places to go. Quite a novel innovation, to say the least, and the creator of same is to be congratulated.

So Mae West has been banned from all programs on the N. B. C. chain. Huh! That's nuthin'! I once knew of a couple of gals who were banned from all navy yards. And for no good reason. That reminds me of the colored woman who had quadruplets and named them Eenie, Meenie, Minie and Cholly. She didn't want no Moe.

The lack of dinero curtailed the Christmas giving to a great extent, but the majority of the boys had a pleasant although quiet time. The local post office reports that all records for cards were broken this year. There is always something warm and cheery in receiving a card from the same old friends year after year, especially from those whom you have not seen or heard from during the year. And a penny one is just as welcome as a highly embossed or engraved one.

Our sympathy to Charlie Forsling, the lovable old squarehead of L. U. No. 210, who lost his wife and pal last week. And to Bill Paxson of this outfit, whose father passed away the same week.

On December 17 we visited with L. U. No. 210 and spent a very pleasant evening

with old friends, some of whom we had not seen for several years. Among them being "The Parson," "Nemo," Gawge Foster, Georgie Black, Eddie Casto, "Rube" Weber, "Ikey" Eichorst, "Windy" Draper and a flock of others too numerous to mention. The "Windy" guy is still living up to the name and talks more than any man I ever knew. He reminds me of Florian Slappey and his favorite expression, "He sez wurdz but they don't mean nuthin'." Missed out on seeing "Dutch" Werntz, who is the champion glutton of that outfit. They tell me that Dutch can eat any three men under the table, and his beer capacity is unlimited. Incidentally, he shows it.

Eddie Casto is making a good skipper and with the help of his officers that local should go places and do things. And there is no reason why he shouldn't become a worthy successor to our old amigo, "Mail Pouch" Joe Kershaw. The Parson and I had quite a long chat and I learned that he is really the one referred to as "Hot Wire" Jones. Will wonders never cease? And I bet that "Fusty" Matlack is turning over in his grave. Another old-timer who was absent was Charlie Phillips, whose goat could easily be gotten by calling him Phillipio, with his "beautiful" big black eyes. But, Brother, you had better be prepared to run or fight.

When I first landed on this island, 26 years ago tomorrow, there were only a handful in that local, but what grand fellows they were. As usual, I was broke but not for long. It happened to be payday at the light and as soon as that gang learned I had a card out of No. 2, there was nothing too good for me. And no carrying the banner, either.

Congrats to Charles Madden, the go-gettin' B. M. down Wilmington way, who done got himself elected to the presidency of the Delaware State Federation of Labor. Jes' another home-town boy making good. Yowsuh! Since he shucked the sand from betwixt his toes and went back to Mister Dupont's ciudad, he's sure gone-to-town. I wonder if he can recall what one bottle of beer each did to him, the helper and the writer? Just about this time of the year, too.

And then they speak of the good old days, those days beyond recall. In those cheery, beery golden days, it wasn't that way at all. We did the things we ought to do, if not we never told, and we sigh in vain to live again in the days of old. But as Joe sez, "It's not for me." No, suh; after the Virginia experience with the lantern up the hillside, I'll take the modern sanitation and electric lights. Which for no good reason at all brings to mind that little

EDITH AND DORIS

Recognizing the difficulty you must have in deciphering the frenzied scrawling of the contributions from us rough-neck knights of the pen, in order to lighten your task we hereby swear:

We'll use our utmost restraint
When proving we are what we ain't,
For we know that the errors
Which often ensnare us
Would shatter the poise of a saint.

So with earnest magnanimity
We'll soften our lurid profanity,
Our vituperations
And ejaculations,
And so avoid wrecking your sanity.

"SHAPPIE."

poem that starts out something like this: "Who took me from my warm, warm cot and put me on the cold, cold—, my mother." (The guy's screwy er sumpin.)

But anyway, I'm going to make just one resolution this year, and by gravy, mean to keep it. So in the future and henceforth no more letters to those dizzy agents and other correspondents until they come up for air and reply to some of mine. Get that, Leon and Ernie?

From recent weather reports we learn that the cold snap extended deep into the far South and as a suggestion, particularly to the Miamians, we recommend the Atlantic City climate as being mighty fine in which to thaw out.

If the American women can be persuaded to wear a good grade of cotton stockings and a substitute for the silken under-things, the chief export of Japan would be knocked into a cocked hat. The best news of the day is the announcement by both Woolworth and Kresge that they will not handle any more Jap made merchandise. All of which proves that when John Q. Public cracks the whip, business both big and small, as well as all other things, stands at attention.

The bombing of the Panay is just one of many like incidents bound to occur as long as the Japs are allowed to get by with murder and that is just what the invasion of China amounts to. The only thing that will ever stop the aggressiveness of that nation is a huge tidal wave or a first class earthquake.

Thanks to Russ Leeds for the radio in the day-room. Now if some good kind soul will donate a new power tube and loud speaker we'll be all set. And Moretti gets that \$240 sign out of the way. It's anything but decorative. And to my mind is a reminder of good money wasted.

From far away Seattle comes the annual card from the "Whitie" Smoots, for which we are thankful. That's about all we ever hear from an old correspondent. Greetings and salutations, "Whitie et al."

Bill de Hepp is on the sick list, as well as Dan Geary's wife. We hope that both are up and about when this is read. Cameron is still hors de combat, but progressing nicely. We trust in a short time he will be able to honor us with his presence at the meeting and do the Highland fling, his native routine.

The first paragraph of the letter from the scribe of L. U. No. 526 is not going to give him a very good standing with the ladies, and it won't surprise me to see some of our feminine colleagues take him to the cleaners for that faux pas. Watch yourself, Buddy, ere you be relegated to the ranks of the forgotten man.

In conclusion I want to again wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year. And special greetings to "Pop" Martin, "Piggy" Holiday and all the little Piggies, if any. As usual,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Now the picture of old Santa is again put safely away for a medium of advertising. Along about the middle of November, 1938, the newspapers can again go back to the bugaboo that is so effective in selling their sheets. A picture of the Duce with a big war club is always effective. Or Hitler distributing machine guns to the children of Germany is always amusing to us fickle American workers. Then they might try scaring the people by telling them that they should declare war because one of our boats was sent to the bottom of another man's river, trying to protect a few Standard Oil boats which had to be there in that war-torn vicinity, to protect their

interest (and sell a few more shiploads of oil). It seems that Old Man Democracy has his nose stuck into every feud. This must be the same old gentleman that thousands of American youths gave their lives for in the World War. This time he's taking the name of Standard Oil. As Wall Street he was known in the old days, but unmasked he is the same old man with a high striped hat nicknamed Uncle Sam. Is it not strange that a couple of warring nations cannot start a little feud among themselves without the rest of the powers of the world ready to send a million of youths of butchering age as sacrifices?

Should it become necessary to protect our own shores there would not be room on our borders for the volunteers of all ages and positions in life that would rush to protect our country against invasion. Then for practice we might take the party that would be responsible for the unrest, the same party that is back of the European slaughtering, the Communist party, and build floats, load them on, arm them with a high powered water pistol and the ocean for ammunition, then let our troops practice on them. Then if the invaders should show up we would be prepared, for we would know how to use machine gun and rifle, and at the same time rid ourselves of the cause of war, and giving them the same chance that they would give us if they had the choice in the matter. (For example re-trace the present Spanish situation.) But that's enough of war talk, let's leave that to our daily newspapers.

Let us now step in the transformer department and see what goes on. Don't make the same mistake that I did when entering that department; I merely mentioned that it was nice weather for skating, and did I get dirty looks from Otto Gruntz. It seems that he was attempting to teach his daughter, Janet, how to use ice skates. After the first lesson Janet was sure that something was wrong, for her dad had the skates on his feet and wasn't using them at all. Otto's standing has been perfect since. Did you ever try a sled, Otto?

Just over the Michigan State line lives a farmer named Charley Brinley. When he is not hoeing dandelions or pulling weeds he is very well occupied in this department. Charley, as you know, was city bred, but recently moved to the farm to raise some of those groceries and meats so essential to the list of commodities of life. Last Thanksgiving he decided that home grown poultry would dominate at his family table. I was told (unofficially) that Charley had for that feast four geese, four ducks and six chickens, and on Christmas Day still had hash made from leftovers. (Believe it or not.)

If any of youse guys and youse girls have ever heard of Five Brothers chewing tobacco would you kindly send address of your tobacconist to Jay Swank, care of this department. Charley has been chewing this brand since the Five Brothers were only twins, but has lost their address. Won't someone please forward this address to Jay? Thank you.

Harry Staup informed the boys in that department two years ago that Mrs. Staup would like to learn to drive the family jallopy. His friends advised him to have an electric hand installed on the car so as to simplify the art of chauffeuring. The hand was installed, promptly, and for these last two years Mrs. Staup has patiently awaited her chance to use the electric hand.

George Roberts, who for years has been a member of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and fish, spent his entire vacation sitting along the shores and banks of our fishing streams, throwing feed to the finny tribe. This feed was

placed on a hook so that the fish was sure to get it. And believe it or not, in two weeks not a single fish had the misfortune to hook itself. There's a lesson in safety. George, I'll bet those worms weren't even trying to catch them fish. That's what comes from using worms from contented lawns.

On a recent icy day some one called up Mrs. Bill Hill to inform her that Bill was seen leaving a candy store with a fine five-pound box of sweets. Bill is still wondering why his driveway was covered with ashes upon arriving home that night. But, Bill, ain't you glad that you went home?

Our ex-president, Floyd Shumaker, after spending several weeks at the Acme plant, is again among those present at the transformer department. Floyd has been a permanent fixture in that department so long that it seemed that something was missing during his absence. Have you given up your old haunts, Floyd? I don't see you so much lately. Ed. Stumpmeyer, after working years to build a better ice boat, finally built, but promptly sold his latest creation. Since then that boat has won over all comers on Maumee Bay. Ed. would like to get that boat back, but informs me that he will build one that will beat that one. I hope, I hope, I hope!

Gus Iwinski again stepped out of character this year to play Santa for his many grandchildren. When Gus dons his beard and pillows identity is only possible through his social security card. Joe Swan is such a firm believer in goose grease for colds and bunions that he has furnished each one in the department with a goodly supply, and his supply is unlimited.

Another veteran of that department is Jim Bodette. His O. K. on a transformer is the stamp of approval recognized as authority. Jim's father was harbor master in Toledo so long that he is known by every sea-faring man entering the harbor as Captain Bodette. While Jim himself did not keep up the family tradition of sailors, his son, Ed Bodette, of the line department, is well along in his experience that will some day place him among the well-known mariners of Maumee Bay.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Greetings to our press secretaries and to all who read our letters.

Work in Toronto is getting scarce and quite a number of our members are again unemployed.

We are glad to report a job is under way at Red Rock, Ont., which will probably require 60 men for about six months. Brother Al. Whelen is superintendent for the Canadian Comstock Co. on this job. He was in Toronto for Christmas and arranged with our business manager, Brother C. Shaw, to supply men for this job.

On Sunday night after Christmas 12 electricians from Local No. 353 left for Red Rock.

I believe this is the first time a local union has been requested to supply electricians for a job like this in northern Ontario. It places a great responsibility on the business manager and local union to supply competent mechanics.

The new building for the Globe and Mail is nearing completion and will be one of the most up-to-date of its kind. The electrical work is being installed by Canada Electric Co., Brother Bill Jennion supervising the electrical work on the presses and Brother George Gyatt the electrical work on the remainder of the building. The presses are being run by 208-volt, three-phase a. c. motors.

Last summer was the first time in years that all our members were employed at the same time. Let us hope that 1938 will bring steady employment for everyone.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Inasmuch as California scribes have been so well represented in this JOURNAL for some time, I thought it well to give scribes from other states a chance to catch up and since they have done so well the past two issues, perhaps these few words are in better order.

First let me convey the best wishes of this local to the rest of the Brotherhood for a prosperous, busy (and what constructive worker isn't happy when busy) New Year.

Well, we have our doubts about the busy part when we view the efforts being made by our captains of industry to keep a large part of our population in idleness and poverty while they fight to retain their power.

Nineteen thirty-seven isn't all roses to look back upon with so much of the world being torn by a few power-mad leaders standing between the masses and human betterment.

Perhaps when the whole world is stripped of all its natural resources and there's nothing left to fight over, man will learn to live in peace.

At the rate our petroleum is being plundered to feed the war machines of other nations one doesn't have to look very far ahead to see the end of that resource.

The Los Angeles Times has renewed its open shop drive and is not confining itself to the truth in its efforts to convince the public that the closed shop would spell Los Angeles' doom.

Dave Beck, A. F. of L. organizer from Seattle, and his teamsters' union, being effective, are classed as labor racketeers exacting tribute from law-abiding citizens.

Seattle, a well organized city, where cut-throat competition among employers at labor's expense is very difficult, is held up as a horrible example of union racketeering from which Los Angeles must be saved at all costs.

So far has this propaganda strayed from the truth concerning Seattle's business conditions, its growth and well-being that steps are being taken to acquaint the public with the facts, which show Seattle a city ranking high in these respects.

Labor is pledging all possible assistance to the Los Angeles Central Labor Council in an effort to counteract the misleading attacks on union labor by the press and over the air.

Clarence Graham, whose death notice will appear in another part of this JOURNAL, met death while engaged in cleaning insulators on an open 16,500-volt circuit switch, the top end of which was energized by Boulder power tied in with the light department's largest generator. In some manner he started an explosive arc and was blown to the ground, receiving various injuries causing death shortly afterward.

Brothers Fowler and Taylor were nearly burned and partly blinded by the flash which held over until the generator's controls were tripped manually.

The blast was heard over a wide area and all Pasadena was without service for 14 minutes. This work was supposed to be non-hazardous and so these workers were not granted wage increases last July.

Glad to report the California School of Technology met our requests for wage increases for the wiremen employed there to the tune of five or six thousand dollars to complete this work. One factor detrimental to our cause was the action of another craft in demanding and securing a wage out of line with other crafts, thus making it difficult to

spread the money bequeathed for the buildings under construction.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The movement in San Diego is trying to start the New Year right, and a school has been set up for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the business representatives of the local unions in this locality. All business representatives are eligible to the course, which is free. We are fortunate in having Mr. David F. Jackey, supervisor of trade and industrial teacher training from the University of California at Los Angeles, as our instructor. As far as we can determine, this is a new departure in the field of education, as there appears to have been no precedent to work from. Possibly no one was optimistic enough to hope that a business representative could be taught. The class meets for two hours each week, and the purposes which have been outlined for the present are as follows:

1. To learn the techniques of conducting conferences so that each individual could lead a conference himself.
2. To give the business representative a more complete conception of his responsibilities and duties.
3. To develop ability to deal with men and win and earn their confidence.
4. To give the business representative a better understanding of the policies of their organization and their relation to various branches of their organization, and to the public.
5. To assist the business representative in taking advantage of the various educational facilities in a community open to union members.

6. To prepare the business representative for greater individual responsibility, and for public service.

The conference method is used, and while informality is encouraged, the instructor sees to it that the train of thought is not derailed.

Local Union No. B-465 is moving into new quarters the first of the year. Our new address will be 732 F St. Our meeting hall and offices will be together for the first time, and we look for very good results from the new arrangement, which gives the local a real "headquarters."

Both San Diego locals join in playing host to the Southern California Joint Board meeting which is scheduled for January 8. We look forward to many visitors from this part of the district on that occasion.

While we have no complaints against the year just past, we look forward to the new one as holding still greater promise, and have made a few resolutions for the New Year which will not be broken without a struggle.

More anon.

R. E. NOONAN.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

Workers pay for insurance and get charity, perhaps. This summary was made of the Social Security Act in an article published in the American Federationist, the official monthly of the A. F. of L., and is taken as an indication of labor's disappointment with the act, which has been criticized from many angles.

Frank G. Davis, in an article entitled "Federal Old Age Benefits and Low Income Groups," exposes the shortcoming of the act from a new viewpoint and proposes amendments.

Inquiring into the average worker's view on the matter of old age benefits under the Social Security Act, Mr. Davis asks:

"Does he think that there are any strings tied to his receipts of benefits after he has worked and paid his premium out of his pay envelope? What he thinks on this depends upon whether he has read the act or the newspapers, or whether he has listened to street talk. Since it is not likely he has read the act his information is based on street talk or the newspapers.

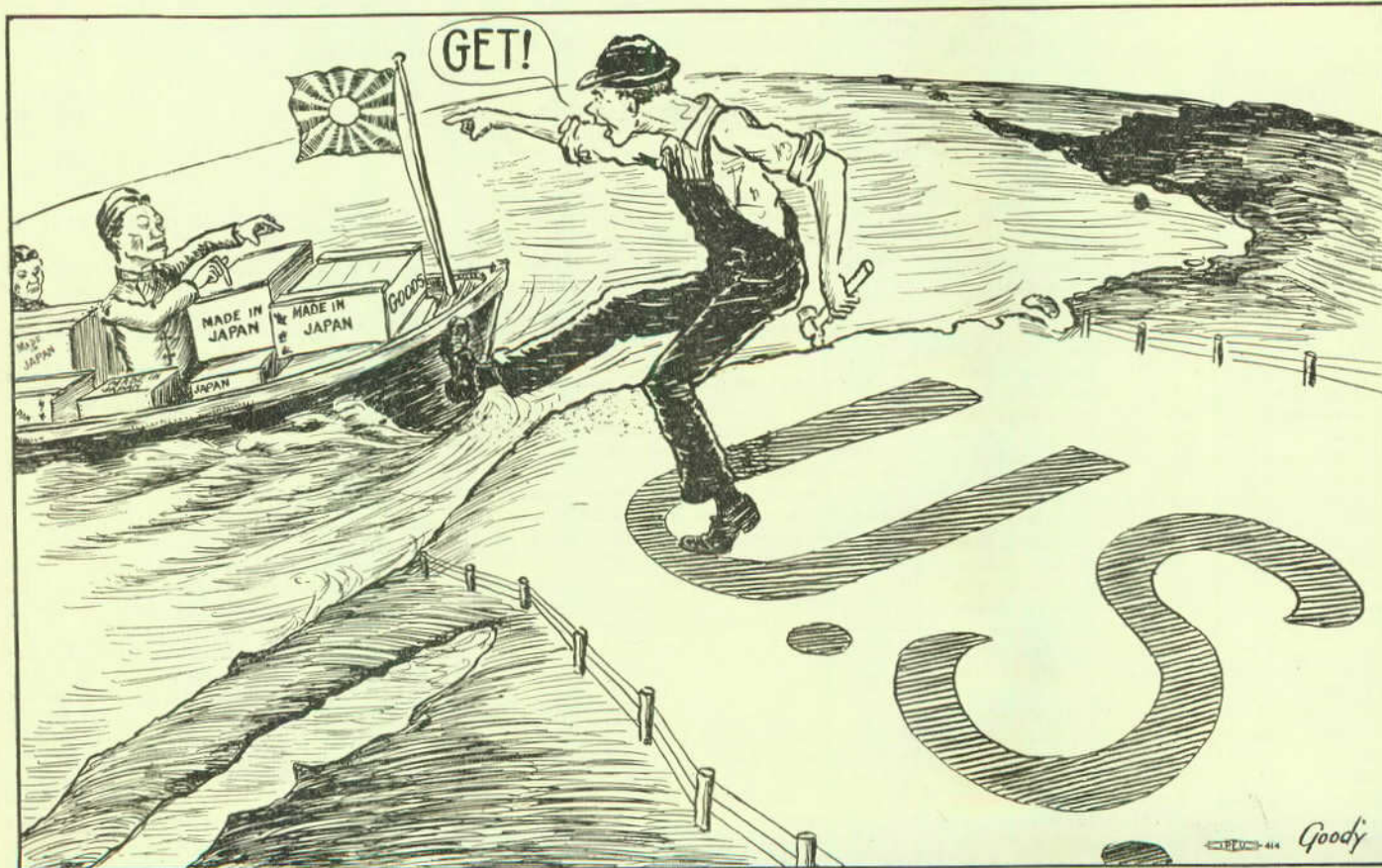
"The man in the street has told him that his worries would be over when he has reached the age of 65. His newspaper has told him that it is really insurance and not charity, and he will have the right to the payments when the time comes, just as he would have a right to collect an annuity."

Mr. Davis went on to say that the act has slipped "Old Man Charity" in through the back door. By disallowing him his earned benefits, if he attempts to earn a living compatible with decency and health, he is forced to seek the sparing hand of charity if his benefits are not enough to subsist on. The question at this point is: What will more than likely be his benefits? That will depend on his payments, based on the total wages received by him.

Let us assume that his average wages per year are \$1,000 and we will further assume that his age is 25 years. Ignoring the fact this his employment will be disturbed by changes and that in some industries the deadline for employment as far as age is concerned is 45 years, we will assume that he has continuous employment from 25 years of age to 65 years of age, or 40 years of employment.

At the wage of \$1,000 per year his total wages earned will be \$40,000 and the total amount of the monthly benefit on a wage of \$40,000 is \$48.83. Since a continuous em-

OUTSIDE OF FAMILY OF NATIONS



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody



The above picture shows the construction force of the Lord Electric Company at the Williamsburg Housing Project, Brooklyn, N. Y. This is the government's largest housing project. Twelve square blocks of old low-grade housing have been replaced by 20 buildings, having 1622 apartments. The apartments have electric ranges and refrigerators, and laundries in each basement are equipped with electric hot plates and washing machines. Left to right: Front row—P. Kupferberg, D. Lazarus (foreman), M. Bohen (foreman), M. Osterland (foreman), J. Hamilton (superintendent), T. Jones (foreman), G. Eichler (foreman), C. Holterback (sub-foreman), A. Melahn (sub-foreman), J. Jacobson (sub-foreman). Second row—A. Kenesks, M. O'Rourke, B. Rosenberg, H. Forman, J. Dalasio, A. Aronsohn, F. Beck, J. Goldfarb, M. Friedman, T. Stevens, J. O'Hara, P. Lawrence, C. Remhild, J. McCron, C. Rumph, H. Schneider, J. McNulty, C. Breaker (timekeeper), R. Mendenhall (engineer). Third row—L. Horowitz, M. Hilton, J. Keller, J. Magliulo, C. Benjes, M. Cendali, T. Kelley, W. Christian, E. Soons, J. Jones, T. Riddle (material clerk), A. Kell. Fourth row—A. Burke, H. Palmer, C. Gray, J. Fracentese, M. Jackson, H. Imhof, J. Goldstein, R. Jacobs.

ployment of 40 years is almost an impossibility the total wage will drop far below that amount and the benefits will also fall below the figure of \$48.83, which is inadequate for a reasonable standard of living.

Assuming 30 years of continuous employment, which also is not likely, his monthly benefits would amount to \$37.50, which is by no means compatible with a standard of living of decency and health.

According to recent budget studies the minimum budget for a family of two is \$53 per month, based on prices for San Francisco in November, 1934. It is obvious that an annuity of \$37.50 per month is over 29 per cent less than the minimum necessary to meet his needs and that the receiver of the \$37.50 annuity must seek charity. The question is: Will he get it? The answer is no, because under the state old age pension system he has an income and therefore cannot receive a state pension.

Out of a total of 39 states having old age pension laws, seven require that an applicant, to be eligible for assistance, must have an income of less than \$400 per year. An annuity of \$37.50 per month adds up to \$450 per year and the applicant would not even be considered under the law.

In most of the 39 states referred to the maximum pension is \$35 per month and this maximum is figured on the basis that the person applying for this pension has no income whatever. In North Dakota the average monthly allowance was 69 cents per month and Massachusetts went as high as \$26.08. In 14 other states the monthly average was less than \$10, and in 21 states less than \$20.

Mr. Davis found in his investigations of New York state manufacturing industries, one out of every five concerns had adopted maximum age hiring limits which barred those over 45 years of age from employment in their concerns, and he also found that large concerns were the ones to rigidly enforce the age limitation rule rather than the smaller ones.

Mr. Davis found in a study of employment in department stores, that in many cases the superintendents and personnel managers regarded the older worker as more efficient because of his age, and because of the personal contact with the customer, the older and experienced worker made the best employee.

"On the whole, however, the market for labor beyond the age of 45 years is exceedingly limited," said Mr. Davis, "these workers count more unemployed among their numbers than the average age group. Thus the workers between the ages of 45 and 65 years are caught between two millstones—loss of employment at age 45, due to modern industrial hiring policies, and loss of employment at the age of 65, due to the conditions imposed by the Social Security Act."

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

In the past seven months I have been working under the capable supervision of Clayton Miller, business manager of Local No. 474, Memphis, Tenn. I must say that is a well-organized local.

During my absence our business manager, Johnny Croft, with the able assistance of J. N. Davis, international vice president of the boiler workers union, has signed up the Todd Dry Docks Company, which increases our membership by 15. This contract will eventually affect the entire Gulf coast area as far as the marine work is concerned. Until now we have had no contract over this phase of electrical work.

Galveston is one of the largest havens for the majority of sea-going ships. Therefore, we are forced to have the equipment and men capable for repairs and installation of new equipment. The local now has about 30 members who specialize in this type of work.

The motor-winding department of the Electric Supply Company has also signed a contract with us. It is noteworthy to men-

tion that this company has three contracts with us. They do a large portion of the marine work, practically all the motor winding and some of the commercial wiring.

In the past year the big jobs here included two new additions to the state hospital, a Coast Guard station, a number of tourist camps and the largest printing firm here moved to a new location, which required considerable electrical installation.

So 1937 has been about the best year we have had for several years, just as it has been all through the country. We hope 1938 does not fall short of our expectations.

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

After quite a long spell I have mustered up a little courage and will try to break into print again, telling you some of the highlights of the electrical industry in the southern part of California.

Local Union No. B-569 has been quite busy for the last few months organizing the inside wiremen (which are practically 95 per cent organized here at present) also the other members of the industry that are at large here.

We were successful in negotiating an agreement with two of the boat building yards here and securing a union shop for the electrical workers along with the machinists and the carpenters, and expect to sign up a new yard that is starting here in the next few days.

The work on the all-American Canal is not progressing as well as we would like to see it, but what men there are on the job are all members of B-569, Unit No. 1, and for the benefit of traveling Brothers, we will be able to man the job in great style and do not need outside help, and we are not accepting any travelers, as there are over 10 per cent of our members out of employment just now. The Civic Center project, a million and one-half dollar W. P. A. contract (the only one in the United States), is all

roughed in and a new contract will be let for the pulling of the wire and the finish shortly after the first of the year.

The power company's new station is going along very nicely with a full crew of members of B-569 in control with about 30 men getting their Christmas money from the job.

We were successful in signing up one of the electrical wholesale houses last month and are after the other three, and expect to have them on the dotted line very soon after the first of the new year.

Last, but by no means least, are the Neon sign shops which we have signed up as far as the men are concerned that are employed in them. Four of the shops are in at present with two signed up 100 per cent and the applications from the other two on file with 50 per cent initiated. The one lone shop will, I think, be in before the end of the month, and we will then start negotiating an agreement for the employees. The tube benders are all members of B-569, 100 per cent. The radio technicians are showing some signs of being alive and we hope to be able to form a unit for them in the very near future, also the radio operators on the fishing fleet, which is now signed up 100 per cent A. F. of L.

By the time this is published and you have all read it, Christmas will have been relegated to past history, and we will have a good start on the New Year, and it is my sincere wish that all local unions enjoy a very happy and prosperous year for 1938, and that all members enjoy the same good benefits that are always to be had by members of organized labor.

Local Union No. B-569 takes this opportunity to publicly thank the International and the International Officers for the assistance and co-operation they have given us during the past year, and we hope to be able to merit this same co-operation in the future.

Have come to the end of the line so will dead end till the next time with best wishes for the coming year.

M. L. RATCLIFF.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Why labor to 65 or 70 years of age when we will be too old to enjoy it? There should be a national pension that when a man or woman becomes 50 years of age will let him or her sit down and enjoy this glorious life of ours. Nature gives you health, strength, energy and liberty. These are your stocks in trade, your equipment for the business of living.

You need other things, however. You need food, clothing, shelter, comforts, and in an artificial world you must have money with which to buy these things.

It is obvious that you make a trade. You must trade some of your strength, energy and liberty for money. If you bargain shrewdly you may get the money you need and give the world no more than a few hours each day. Or perhaps you can give it 10 years of your life, and then retire with your stock of health, energy and liberty little diminished.

But if you are a poor trader, without a sense of value, you may bargain for more money than you need and in exchange for it give the whole of your liberty, so that you become a slave.

Thus it becomes apparent that each of us is in danger of cheating himself and giving more for money than it is worth.

When we begin the struggle for existence it is clear to our minds that money is not an end in itself but a means to an end. We trade for it because it provides the instruments essential to an abundant life. But habit tricks us. In the struggle to win we lose sight of the goal, as a soldier in

the heat of battle sees only his immediate adversary and forgets the cause for which he is fighting. In the end we become a little mad and having exchanged our entire stock of strength, health and liberty for money to use in the enjoyment of life, we find ourselves almost bankrupt of life itself and without capacity to enjoy the little that remains. Men call us successful, but what does it profit a man to labor all day for a theater ticket if at night he is too tired to attend the show? Men tricked by habit make a virtue of what was once a hard necessity and go daily to their labor as contentedly as the ox bows its neck for the yoke; but their enslavement does not justify their criticism of idlers. Idlers, yes, we have millions of them.

The idler, if he enjoys life without injuring others, is a wiser man than his critic; for toil is no more natural to man than to the ox. All creatures exert themselves to get their food, but man alone makes a virtue of the exertion; man alone destroys his life to win the things that make life enjoyable. Today we are facing problems that to you and me are astounding but absolutely there is nothing new under the sun. The problems of yesterday were just as hard to our forefathers as ours are to us now, so let's buck up and carry a smile, because the end will always work out for you.

Yours for a better I. B. E. W.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The annual Christmas party sponsored by Local Union No. 723 for its members and families proved to be one of the largest social gatherings in the history of our union. The party was held at 111 East Main St., Saturday evening, December 18, and the manner in which the children turned out for the event leads us to believe our Christmas parties are quite popular with the youngsters.

The union is deeply indebted to Brothers Bond, Ramp, Ruby, Householder, Shoppell, Anderson, Kennedy, Zumbrun, and Chairman Shoulders of the entertainment committee for their able management and hard work. A lot of credit is also due Mrs. Herbert Bond, Mrs. Guy Hall, Mrs. Roy McDonald, Mrs. J. A. Bickell and Mrs. J. B.

Hunter, who assisted the standing committee.

Yes! That was a box of cigars that our esteemed vice president, Wayne Kepler, was carrying around last week, and he admits that he is now a married man. Congratulations, Wayne!

AARON SCHARLACH.

P. S.

I was going to say something about the fight between Lewis and Green but that is unnecessary, you all know what I think.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Our local union sends the following brief summary of the year's work, hoping that the ideas may be useful to other local unions. Our union expanded into so much territory in 1936 that this past year kept us busy strengthening the morale in the various outposts and sparring with company officials.

We are very much pleased with the success of the campaign of the last six months to get the members to feeling that they are in the union from a patriotic standpoint to help with labor legislation, organization and education; to remember the benefits they gained from 50 years of organized labor and to feel it a duty to help future workers by the work and contributions now being given.

When the Brothers have this patriotic attitude the union can weather any storm, but, if the only thought is a raise in pay, the local will have tough sledding.

Your correspondent is a strong supporter of co-operative efforts and is preparing to expand into other lines besides the gasoline business operated at present.

Local Union No. 761 is a very active member of the Franklin County Central Labor Union, and is sponsoring the publication of a "Labor News Letter" so that union members will have their interests presented in a fair manner.

The local has promoted the spirit of good fellowship this past year with a picnic in the summer; by entertaining the State Association in November; and with a sauerkraut and hot dog supper December 23.

Your correspondent wishes to call your attention to the unselfish character and hard work of some outstanding Brothers in Western Massachusetts and Vermont; for example Isherwood of North Adams, Dorey of Pittsfield, Kikoski of Amherst, Morressey of Bellows Falls, Vt; Brown and Hood of

LOCAL BOY MAKES GOOD



GEORGE C. DUNAGAN

George C. Dunagan is the only native of Alabama to head a department of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the only electric general foreman who had his card when he came to the TVA.

Dunagan has a good many years of continuous good standing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and many more years that were lost through error and hard times. He has had a wide electrical experience, and worked for many industrial plants in Birmingham. He has been a successful foreman on many types of construction, such as steel mill construction in Ohio and Pennsylvania with Dwight P. Robinson and United Engineers and Constructors. He has also worked on the Safe Harbor Dam and Powerhouse on the Susquehanna River at Lancaster, Pa.

He came to the TVA at Wheeler Dam in 1933, and he has worked at the Guntersville Dam and other sections of the TVA. His co-workers and Brothers report that he is a modest, forceful foreman, and an excellent man to work with.

Southern Manufacturer Signed by I. B. E. W.

By R. M. WILSON, L. U. No. 495

A bit of news from North Carolina. Well, boys, here goes news that should do the old heart good. We have just put another ball over the fence. We came on the job with the Kieckhefer Container Company, located at Plymouth, N. C., about the first of August. The comparatively few men with tickets immediately began work. With the aid of Brother T. H. Latham, our International Office Representative, we have organized the job and sealed it tight with a contract covering all maintenance and construction. We consider this quite a feather in the hat of the old I. B. E. W., as this is one of the first times an organization has been able to get a sealed contract from this firm. And, Brothers, don't think it was easy! It took a lot of work to do it and we sure owe a lot to Brother B. J. Smith, of Local No. 776, Charleston, S. C.; Brother Dan Geary, of Local No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J., and Brother Latham. We took in 26 new men on this job and were also able to use some men out of nearby locals.

It was necessary to bring a little pressure to bear, but before we walked out the agreement was signed. It would have been a 100 per cent walk-out if necessary.

A banquet was given in honor of the 26 new members at the Keys Hotel in Washington, with a shore dinner and stimulants for snakebites, should anyone of the lamp-cord-twisters be bitten. When we arrived home, the occupants of the car in which "Buckshot" was riding had considerable trouble getting him out, as he was unable to remember the trees in front of the house and insisted they were putting him out in the woods. The confusion all occurred on account of Brother Holland parking his feet on "Buckshot's" head on the way home, which naturally had "Buckshot" depressed, as Holland weighs only 210 and "Buckshot" a mere 85, soaking wet! "Buckshot" has never been the same since, and he believes it will take another banquet to get him back together again.

The Brothers of this local wish to take this means of thanking Brother B. J. Smith from Local No. 776 and Brother Dan Geary from Local No. 211 in helping to close up this job. These Brothers put forth their untiring efforts to see everything go through. We commend these locals for putting out men like these Brothers are. This being the first contract the Kieckhefer Container Company has ever signed, made the work unusually hard.

This article was written by R. M. Wilson, of Local No. 495, with apologies to the press secretary. As we are quite a distance from our local, we are taking this means of letting our Brotherhood know of our success.

Shelburne, Mass.; Ryan of Bennington, Vt.; Whitten of Brattleboro, Vt.; Auger of Northampton and last but not least, "Red" Bergeron and Wesley Akers of the headquarters at Greenfield.

"Flit" Lemaire (L. U. No. 761) deserves a good word as first class picnic manager; George Ruud (L. U. No. 761) is a recognized saurkraut expert (since the supper mentioned above); Mrs. "Red" Bergeron also qualified as first class cook. The saurkraut quartet led by Mahar, with Rose at the piano, is worth hearing again.

Best wishes for progress during the coming year.

JIM TUCKER.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Much to my own dismay my local has decreed that I add myself to your list of literary chicks, so it seems as though you are compelled to spread your wings a little wider and make room for another ugly duckling. And for reasons of internal strife now being expressed by our employer I would appreciate it very much if I might masquerade, in your columns, as "The Ramblin' Kid."

It might be interesting to start this initial effort with a short description of our local, all employees of the Nebraska Power Co., approximately 150 strong, but trying our best to increase our membership, though we are now bucking a company union that has nullified most of our organization work. But we have hopes that eventually our company will realize that a working agreement with a regularly organized union is something that will benefit both parties and promote happier, more pleasant working conditions.

Several of our old timers were retired by the company during November, and the old-

est in point of union membership was Jack Terry, lineman, who has been a member of our local since June of 1918. Jack was a darned good lineman, and has been a leader in union affairs for years. So we take this opportunity to wish Jack a long, happy future of leisure and good times.

George Tatman, lineman, was also retired by the company at the same time and we know that George will take advantage of his newly found leisure to do a lot of hunting and fishing. Lots of luck to both of you.

At our December meeting an interesting presentation of the new Nebraska unemployment law was given us by Attorney O. M. Olson, a member in good standing of the plumbers' union. Attorney Olson also clarified several points regarding our compensation law and pointed out several unlawful points that we are going to do our best to correct in order that those of us who do find it necessary to use the compensation court will not be going up against a stacked deck.

Line work has closed down sharply with this company since November and several of the linemen have been laid off. We are hoping that some day that Utopia will arrive when it isn't necessary to lay off men during the winter. And in this connection we would like to point out an article in the January, 1938, Readers Digest, regarding the annual salary contract now in effect at the Hormel Packing Plant in Austin, Minn. It seems to me that such a plan could be put into use by several industries with great benefit to both the employer and employee.

During the past year and a half, we have had our charter changed to a B local and thus are initiating new blood that we hope will infuse our local with the spirit necessary to make it a living, breathing force in our community, not only in the field of organized labor but to make it a force that

will help in promoting better social relations among ourselves, and thus bring the wives into a deeper realization of what the union means to their husbands.

"Mike" Fennell, the hot stick artist, Art Peterson, who makes balky cars sit up and beg, and Anton Bauer, the demon meter reader, were appointed at our last meeting to serve as delegates to the Omaha Central Labor Union, and we know they are going to do us proud at every meeting.

Several of our meetings lately have been attended by a stranger with a girth strangely reminiscent of a Dutch carbuncle, and after this stranger has been initiated and served with potato chips and sandwiches, most of the boys vote him the most popular member of the local. Since our weather man has seen fit to drop his breath around zero the attendance of this member has dropped off, but we are hoping that when the friendly sun brings the leaves back to the trees he will again be present with his cheery presence.

This should be enough as a starter, and I hope that after we get rid of our company union I will be able to send you more, that is now impracticable to publish. Thanks for your kindness and please remember the nom de plume.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT. Toronto-Quebec Axis

Editor:

In a former letter we noted the growing friendship between Premier Hepburn, of the province of Ontario, and Premier Duplessis, of the province of Quebec, the one nominally Liberal and the other Conservative in political complexion. This friendship has had its root in their common antipathy to the recent phenomenal growth of trade union membership and strength. Hepburn threatened the Oshawa strikers by his organization of a special auxiliary police force, while Duplessis has passed the notorious padlock law, and recently has, under this reactionary legislation, prevented publication of La Clarte, and he attempted to prevent the distribution of the Clarion, both of which are progressive newspapers strongly supporting the labor movement. In this attitude the two provincial premiers have received scant encouragement from Mackenzie King, Liberal federal Premier.

Further evidence of the Hepburn-Duplessis entente is seen in Premier Hepburn's attempt to coerce Premier King into permitting him to export electric power to the United States. A little while ago Hepburn repudiated certain contracts with rich influential Quebec power companies, on the ground that too much was being paid by the province per horsepower for an excessive and unneeded amount of power, with the result that the publicly-owned hydro-electric system of Ontario was in great danger of being wrecked financially by the privately-owned Quebec power companies. Hepburn has now completely reversed his policy and has signed new contracts with the Quebec companies for nearly the same quantity of power at almost the same prices. His bosom friend, Duplessis, has, needless to say, been made happy by this generous treatment of his Quebec companies, and Duplessis now joins with Hepburn in applying pressure to Premier King to grant a license to export power across the line to one of the subsidiary companies of the Aluminum Corporation of America. Premier King has resisted this pressure, and states that before any reversal of national policy against power exports can be permitted, full discussion of the matter must be given the question on the floor of parliament. Meanwhile, the two reactionary provincial premiers glower

and threaten and hold secret and private conferences at Montreal and Quebec. Again is seen the phenomenon of public men, at one time belonging to opposing political parties, now weeping fraternally upon each other's shoulders in the doubtfully great cause of committing our publicly-owned hydro-electric system to dependence upon private power corporations for its source of power. In this direction lies the possibility of loss of control; of private interests draining the life blood from the publicly-owned system, and of increasing cost of power to the people. The importance of the question to the people of the province of Ontario may be judged when it is realized that almost all the domestic and commercial power users in the province are wholly dependent upon our publicly-owned electric system for their supply of power, and that the system is the fourth largest business in the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

It was for this reason that the federal by-election on December 27 last in the rural Quebec riding of Lotbiniere assumed more than ordinary importance. The result was a resounding Liberal majority for the candidate of Premier King, and it is felt that it was an equally resounding rebuke of the recent activities of Messrs. Hepburn and

Duplessis, and of the Toronto-Quebec reactionary axis.

In this city we are making an effort to boycott all Japanese goods. The boycott campaign is taking the form of an educational program to inform the public as to what products originate in Japan, for example, silks, potteries, toys, etc. Then, during Christmas week, men paraded the principal business street with appropriate sandwich-board signs against the purchase of Japanese products. The merchants are soon to be visited by delegations advising them of the boycott, and asking them to purchase no more Japanese goods. Trade unions are also to be asked to have their members co-operate by not purchasing for themselves or their families such goods. Further steps are being taken by co-operative effort along the same lines with local Chinese residents, and by the holding of public meetings to acquaint the people with all that is happening in China. We hope that this boycott movement may spread and become an important factor in assisting China, and in teaching the Japanese military clique a sadly needed lesson. There is no reason why the boycott should not, in the hands of the freedom-loving common people of all lands, be developed into an effective weapon to be used against all Fascist and ag-

gressor nations. Why should not the people immediately take such direct action, especially when their governments all too frequently are either too timid to do so, or possibly are held back by powerful influences exerted behind the scenes by interested parties?

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. 865, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Once again we will have to express our sincerest thanks and appreciation for the way Local No. 28 has kept our furloughed members on the job. Most of our members have been furloughed since September 10 when the Mt. Clare Shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were shut down and no definite time has been set for putting them back to work again, but we hope they will be back to work before this letter is published.

Local No. 28 has kept these furloughed members busy since the shut-down and it has been the means of holding our membership, and they have praised the members of Local No. 28 for the way they were treated while they were on the job. It is the true union spirit and is very much appreciated



ANOTHER OLD TIMER

Labor Day parade, 1902, with members of L. U. No. 198, Dubuque. Those in the photograph, from left to right are: Front row—John Kruhl (deceased) and D. J. Kenneally, the dog being "Bum" and reported to have been the property of Joseph Correll. Second row—Carl Lindenberg and Dave Hays. Third row—William Gisel, Frank Chalders and William Milligan (deceased). Rear row—John Shea (deceased), Patrick Levins, Peter Aird, John Kiesel (deceased) and Harry Steckline. Of the seven in the photograph who are still living, but three are still engaged in the electrical trade, Steckline and Hays being with the Interstate Power Company, and Gisel with the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company.

by our furloughed members that were on those jobs.

The members of Local No. 865 who were present at the outing of Local No. 28 also thank the committee in charge of the outing for the way it was conducted and for the swell time they had.

We just hope our furloughed members will be back to work soon as there are only a few of our members working at Mt. Clare since the shut-down and we certainly appreciate Local No. 28's action for keeping our members working as long as they have.

W. S. PEREGOY.

L. U. NO. B-921, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Approximately 600 people attended the first annual dance held on Saturday evening, December 4, 1937, by the I. B. E. W. Local No. B-921, at the Elizabeth Cartaret Hotel ballroom, Elizabeth, N. J.

The music was furnished by Buddy Clarke's radio orchestra.

Six couples under the direction of Brother "Sparky" (Nat) Monticello danced their interpretation of the well-known dance, "The Big Apple," which was enjoyed immensely by the audience. Sister Kay Mann sang her own arrangement of "Dinah" and "That Old Feeling," which brought the house to its feet. Brother Mike (I couldn't catch his last name) also entertained by giving his interpretation of Popeye the Sailor, a train whistle, steamboat and several other impressions which this so-called reporter was unable to hear because of the noise of the audience. Brother Monticello with the capable assistance of Sister Mary Aja danced a prize ballroom waltz and for their encore they danced a half-spiral Peabody which had the audience calling for more.

The M. C. of this whole show was that well-known and well-liked Harry Freidman of this local.

On the whole it was a swell evening's entertainment and here's hoping that our spring frolic will be as successful.

DORIS J. KENNY.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Some time having gone by L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg, wants to state we are still doing business at the old stand.

We have just concluded an agreement with the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for the linemen, whereby they get a 3-cent per hour increase, and foremen 5 cents per hour. This, while not an enormous gain, is a step forward. It was due considerably to the good work of the committee, Business Agent McBride and Vice President Ingles, and I am sure the Brothers interested will thank them for the efforts put forth.

Vice President Ingles also addressed the last meeting and gave a picture of conditions across Canada as regards organization, etc. He pointed out that while conditions in the West were not Utopian they were better than in the eastern part of Canada, where organization was more difficult, owing to more backward ideas of the workers and employers. As a result wages were lower and conditions very bad in some districts.

We had an election for city council here on November 26, when the Labor Party elected the mayor and eight aldermen. The issue was mostly on education in the schools. It was stated by the labor group that the opposition were supporting the idea curtailing school facilities and intended to close grades 10 and 11 to those whose parents were unable to pay fees. They were considering increasing the price of electric current by a tax and also proposed to tax tenants according to the rent they were paying.

However, when the smoke of battle cleared the result was a labor mayor elected with a majority vote of 10,000. Apparently it doesn't do to monkey with the education of the children or costs of electric power, which is a municipal undertaking here. It is most efficiently managed and supplies the cheapest light and power in North America.

Some there be amongst labor union members and officials who hold that labor political parties are not necessary, but a study of conditions in countries where labor has power in the political and industrial fields shows that the conditions of the people are much better for the great majority and that there is a curtailment of the opportunities of the exploiting minority and the more unscrupulous self-seeking amongst the nations. This can be shown by a study of such countries as Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, where trades unions are strong, labor parties powerful and the co-operative movement strong, both wholesale and consumers, with the result that better conditions are enjoyed by the people as a whole.

Then look at the Fascist side. What do they offer the workers? They destroy the trade unions, democratic government and co-operatives of every kind. They teach the young to glorify war, and instill a hatred of democratic methods and institutions.

Which do the workers of this continent want? We want democracy. (Real democracy.) Therefore, I claim all good citizens, especially trade unionists, should be interested in government—municipal, state, provincial and federal—and each should devote



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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some time and effort to try to understand what is going on (for the sake of the young people—our boys and girls—for the majority of whom the future looks exceedingly bleak). We should try to find out what each of us can do to bring about that great day when peace, security, and economic freedom will be enjoyed by all—forever.

The compliments of the season to all Brothers and hopes for the continued success of our organization.

A. A. MILES.

L. U. NO. B-1094, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We, of Local No. B-1094, having received our charter August 1, wish to introduce ourselves to the Brotherhood, and say hello to our Brothers in this section.

We have 200 members and everything looks fine. Sorry some of our members don't get down to our meeting as often as they did when we gave free beer and eats. Guess it is because they want something for nothing.

A few are getting behind in their dues and wondering what they will do when the point is finished. We also have some of those kind that are just on the list. Sorry I don't know what to call them. Maybe some of our correspondents will be able to let us know, for we like to have a name for everything, so give us a name and we will name the first one after you. We hope it will be a good one. We hold our meetings first and third Fridays of every month, and hope there are more at our next one.

We also have a suspended list we will give you in our next month's JOURNAL so that every one will know the ones that are not in good standing.

Wishing every one a happy New Year.

W. J. S.

L. U. NO. B-1096, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

On December 2, 1937, officers of Local No. B-1096 and Brother Kenefick, of the I. B. E. W., were guests of W. H. Morley, manager of the Pawtucket plant of the Anaconda Wire and Cable Co., at the To-Kalon Club, Pawtucket, R. I. An excellent dinner was enjoyed by all.

Mr. Kenefick rose to the occasion and proved himself to be just as capable an entertainer as he is an organizer. His ability as a poker player, however, is to be questioned, as the boys proceeded to take him for a ride, and report has it that Mr. Morley is in the market for a new car.

All present agreed that it was a grand time and expressed the hope that Brother Kenefick would soon recoup his losses and perhaps take all the boys out to dinner on his next visit to Pawtucket.

NORMAN O'NEILL.

L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, a few more days and the pages of 1937 will be turned and our past progress, our failures and the sensational headlines will be history.

Southern California to date is bestowing upon its people the perfect weather of warm and balmy days, some light and warm rains.

The work problem has slowed up a bit but everybody is very optimistic so let it go at that. Local No. B-1154 is now rounding up and bringing in the B members in our respective district. During the holiday rush activities were slowed down but we expect to go to town in the immediate future or as the new year gets under way.

It comes to our notice that James Brennan, attorney, of San Francisco, has announced his candidacy for the office of attorney general of the state of California. It would be advisable for the labor voters of the state of California to look into the merits of this matter.

Going back into history, you may recall that this man, Brennan, was the one who used all the crooked subterfuge of law to railroad poor Warren K. Billings to the penitentiary for life. He has and always will be the enemy of labor. I sometimes think that such characters should be shoved out in the ranks of labor with nothing but a pair of overalls and forced to make a livelihood beside the ones who keep the wheels of this nation and of industry in motion. Possibly then they would learn to respect the greater majorities.

Charles Fickert was at that time district attorney of San Francisco. He also connived and coached all the fake testimony into the case that was possible to gain a conviction. He made perjurers out of half dozen or more to gain his own selfish desires. These man-made witnesses lived the balance of their days with troubled minds, guilty consciences and in constant fear, and scattered to all four far off corners of the United States. They lived on their bribe money. Several of those witnesses have passed on, but before they made their exit in life they had to relieve their troubled mind. Such was Honest John, the big cattleman, a self-styled phrase given the witness merely for effects on the trial jurors. But poor Tom Mooney has lived on to haunt the troubled minds of these conscience-stricken witnesses.

Still it is often said that a district attorney who is out to build a background for himself lacks all qualifications of a conscience. But public sentiment worked the opposite for Charles Fickert. He closed his career in life in the city of Los Angeles a few months ago as a cheap and an unnoticed lawyer. Tom Mooney still lives and will walk this free earth to haunt the graves of his wrong doers.

As time passes history of note is always made and these world beaters, the tools of private and dominating interest, make the headlines with glory.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York City, set the state afire with headlines the year of 1906. He spent huge sums of the taxpayers money trying to build a name for himself and put millions in the hands of the defense lawyers trying to convict Harry K. Thaw. It sometimes leads one to believe the legal profession is a racket and after the profession had got all the money they dared to take out of the case they sent Harry out to a rest home, sometimes called an asylum, and when Harry got tired of his hostess he ran off.

And after it was all settled Mr. Jerome faded from the picture, just another unnoticed lawyer. And, yes, we have one of those fellows right here in our own Los Angeles, too. He has quite a funny name but his acts fit the name to a tee.

President Roosevelt says that he hates war and will do his best to keep the muzzles of our guns down. Well, the last one cost us plenty and is still a fly in the soup. Last Decoration Day there were 31,901 American graves decorated on foreign soil. Not counting our own at home, and those that are still afflicted and passing on every day. I have often heard it said that this United States can take care of itself without being dependent on any other nation for the sale of our products, but if equally distributed and put within the reach of all our own people the revolving exchange set up in with our own money standards would make this United States one happy and contented nation. But our technocracy experts tell us that the fault lies with the financial manipu-

lators and masters of monopolistic classes and the Wall Street bankers. If such conditions are true the United States could shut off all debtor nations of export and import trade, and then we would soon learn how long it would take them to pay their debts.

Still we all realize that foreign exchange has been the backbone of our United States as long as the tariff laws are equalized to proper form.

The correspondent of Local No. 632, Atlanta, Ga., elaborates on the warring factions of the two labor groups, A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. The Brother concedes that the two should get together or rather give and take. From all reports the A. F. of L. has given, which was a sacrifice in membership. But what can we take of the John L. Lewis liniment? Our aches and pains are not quite that bad yet. Surely we don't want Communist dictatorship over the workers of craft organizations. Masses is the prayer of Lewis. Masses is the goal of Communists.

Many of the deserters contend that the A. F. of L. has not gone out and organized the masses or closed the ranks of labor such as unskilled, semi-skilled, etc. It always appeared to me that the man unskilled didn't have much to protect as long as any foreigner could come along, underbid you and hold down your job, and wherever you go these conditions exist.

A man that has served his apprenticeship and perfected his profession to serve as a journeyman is entitled to protection of fair wage and suitable conditions. And as a general rule a skilled worker, if he looks upon his position in life and is serious in behalf of his earning power, and sizing up all conditions surrounding him, sooner or later ends up with a card in his pocket.

While there are a great number of the A. F. of L. boys who made the reactionary move, some against their own will, the A. F. of L. sacrifice is a mere atom to what they are personally sacrificing, and many of them to date realize it, and I have had the pleasure of talking to some of the boys that have expressed themselves in that respect. They say what can we do, our hands are tied.

It has long been known the Communist teachings of Stalin, Karl Marx and Lenin, also the ballyhoo of Browder, has been injecting the teachings and doctrines of their cause into the ranks of craft unions and to the educational centers and schools of the United States.

The National Labor Relations Board represents the government. Their acts are law. The government is responsible for the acts of the board. Still, no doubt, the Wagner bill was drawn up in good faith, little realizing that it would get in the wrong hands. Little did Wagner realize that a brother-in-law of the C. I. O. sits on the board, or a married sister to a C. I. O. agent had a finger in the pie. It appears the integrity of the labor relations board is questionable. The government is taking the knocks for the steam roller acts of the board.

Senator Wagner is a New Deal Senator, and the laws of that bill, if presented in true form, would not conflict or retard, or discredit the New Deal.

I quote from one of our Brother correspondents in the November issue of the WORKER that the New Deal supports mass organization. It is obvious that the C. I. O. must support one part or the other.

The President from the time of his first campaign speech laid his plans favorable to organized labor.

The A. F. of L. supported the issue and at that time there was no C. I. O. in the field for the President to support. The C. I. O. has come into the field in the meantime. They just seem to invite themselves to the party whether it is the New Deal or in the ranks of trade unionism.

We see where Representative Ludlow wants to declare war by the vote of the people. Well, after reading discussions on the issue pro and con, have come to the conclusion the Representative just wanted to get out the slackers' vote.

At this time, we of Local No. B-1154, Santa Monica, Calif., wish the officers of the International Office and you Brothers out there a happy and prosperous New Year.

Nuf said.

O. B. THOMAS.

NEW BOOKS ON POWER WIRING

Our members will be interested in a new volume entitled "Alternating Current Power Wiring," which has come from the press of the Goodheart-Willcox Company, Chicago. It is the third and latest volume in the American Electricians Series. Like its predecessors the authors are Joseph G. Wolber, assistant principal of the Northwestern High School, Detroit, and Otto K. Rose of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit.

Prepared for the practical man doing electrical work, the information it contains has been drawn it is reported from hundreds of sources over a period of many years and covers the results of actual experience, simplified and made unusually plain for everyday use, even for those who know little or nothing about the subject.

While titled "A. C. Power Wiring" this text is not limited to the subject of wiring for it is a complete treatise on the practical applications and uses of alternating current for power. It covers the necessary figuring, Tables, Instruments, Measurement, Ohm's Law, Circuits, Wiring System and Methods, Meters, Single Phase Motors, Three Phase Motors, Starting Devices, Controllers, Alternators, Central Station Work, Transformers, Power Distribution, etc.

An unusually complete and detailed appendix and index make it easy to locate any phase of any subject almost instantly. It has over 450 pages, is generously illustrated with 647 reproductions of photographs, diagrams and specially made drawings, and is put up in the popular flexible type binding.

Alternating Current Power Wiring is recommended for electrical workers who desire a thorough knowledge of alternating current power equipment and methods; for beginners who are ready to take up the study of this fascinating subject; for any man who has anything to do with electrical apparatus and who realizes the advantages of having a quick and ready reference at finger tips.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 558
AND 765, FLORENCE AND
SHEFFIELD, ALA.**

Editor:

This is my first effort as press reporter of the recently organized auxiliary in the Muscle Shoals district. The women of Local No. 765 recently organized this auxiliary and later invited the women of Local Union No. 558 to join the movement and help to make it a real success.

On the night of November 23, a banquet and dance was given at the Wilson Dam Club, launching this program. This banquet was a huge success and everyone enjoyed themselves until a very late hour.

The banquet was presided over by Brother J. C. White, business agent for Local 558, and several speakers were introduced, as well as other entertainment. The feature address of the evening was given by Mr. B. B. Bessensen, superintendent of Wilson Dam. Mr. Bessensen asked for better co-operation and finally suggested that more of these banquets be held in the future. Among the other speakers of the evening were Brothers Gibson, Powers, Graham, Lewis, Ford and many others. The major thought in all the talks was the use of the union label, union shop card and buttons. All were encouraged to demand only the union made products and to patronize only stores displaying the store card and buy only from clerks wearing a button.

During the course of the evening several musical numbers were rendered, including a vocal solo by Brother Underwood, a piano solo by Sister Smith. On the program were two very delightful readings given by Miss Mary Carson Hopkins, of Sheffield, Ala., as well as a tap dance solo by Miss Margaret Spence, a daughter of Brother Spence.

At a recent meeting a letter was read from the president of the Union Label League asking our co-operation with them and all members of our auxiliary were asked to co-operate in every way. Several members of the auxiliary are members of the label league and have been since it was organized. This league has been very active in the past and has many accomplishments to its credit.

The next meeting of our auxiliary will be the first Tuesday night in December in the recreation hall in Nitrate Plant No. 2. A large attendance is expected, as it is an open meeting.

MRS. LO PETREE.

NOTICE

Members of Local Union No. 369 employed as maintenance men at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Ky., have been on strike since last June.

Therefore we are asking union members not to patronize this hotel until such time as strike is settled and satisfactory agreement reached.

H. H. HUDSON,
Business Manager, L. U. No. 369,
Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE

Owing to unemployment, we will be obliged to refuse traveling cards until further notice.

H. W. HUNEVEN,
L. U. No. B-418,
Pasadena, Calif.

The Right to Strike

Supreme Court of Illinois, 1912.

Every employee has a right to protection in his employment from the wrongful and malicious interference of another resulting in damage to the employee; but, if such interference is but the consequence of the exercise of some legal right by another, it is not wrongful, and cannot, therefore, be made the basis for an action to recover the consequent damages. It is the right of every workman, for any reason which may seem sufficient to him, or for no reason, to quit the service of another, unless bound by contract. This right cannot be abridged or taken away by any act of the legislature, nor is it subject to any control by the courts; it being guaranteed to every person under the jurisdiction of our government by the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which declares that involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Incident to this constitutional right is the right of every workman to refuse to work with any co-employee who is for any reason objectionable to him, provided his refusal does not violate his contract with his employer; and there is no more foundation for the contention that the employee commits an actionable wrong by informing the employer, before he leaves the service, that he will not work with the objectionable co-employee, and thereby occasioning his discharge, than there would be for the contention that the employee would commit an actionable wrong by quitting the service and afterward stating to the employer his reason therefor, if as a result thereof the employer should choose to discharge the objectionable co-employee. In either case, the employee is exercising a legal right, and although it results in damage to the objectionable co-employee the latter has no cause for action against the former for causing his discharge. In the case at bar, had the union employees, as individuals and without any prearranged concert of action, each informed the Railways Company that they would not longer work with appellees because appellees were not members of the union, and had appellees, in consequence thereof, been discharged because the Railways Company chose to retain the services of the union employees, appellees would have had no cause of action against the union employees for thus causing their discharge. Does the fact that the union, its officers and committees, acted as an intermediary between the union employees and the Railways Company, and under the circumstances and for the purposes disclosed by the bill, render lawful the action by it or them which would have been lawful if performed by the union employees individually?

Labor unions have long since been recognized by the courts of this country as a legitimate part of the industrial system of this nation. The ultimate purpose of such organizations is, through combination, to advance the interests of the members by obtaining for them adequate com-

pensation for their labor, and it has been frequently decided by the American courts that the fact that this purpose is sought to be obtained through combination or concerted action of employees does not render the means unlawful.

HANDBOOK ON EYE HAZARDS

To secure wide redistribution of its book on "Eye Hazards in Industrial Occupations" by Louis Resnick and Lewis H. Carris, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness is now offering copies at the special price of 50 cents each as long as the supply lasts. This book, which sold formerly at the actual cost price of \$1.50, was published in 1924. Although some of the photographs show safety devices which have since been improved upon, the contents remain a valuable guide to safe practices in industry.

"Eye Hazards in Industrial Occupations" is a handbook for safety engineers, safety inspectors, safety committeemen, industrial physicians and nurses; for those responsible for industrial operations, whether owners, managers, or members of the operating staff; for governmental officials, trade association executives, and social agency officers; and for the many others who share the responsibilities and opportunities for conserving the life, health and sight of the millions of men, women and children employed in industry.

The volume contains 247 pages, and includes 59 illustrations dealing with the safeguarding of eyesight in factories, mines, shops and offices. Orders or inquiries concerning this volume should be addressed to the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 50 West 50th Street, New York City.

Another use for electricity is keeping barnacles away from ships. A Danish inventor proved that by circulating a mild shock of the juice through the hull of the boat while in passage, it would arrive at its journey's end free from all forms of deep-sea attaches.

WHEN TOMMY SQUAWKED

"Will, did you take my umbrella?" he asked of his son.

"No, father."

"Did you, Mary?"

"No, father, I didn't see it," said sister.

Just then the younger brother came in. "I know where it is. I think sister's beau took it."

"Why, Tommy," said sister, "he did not!"

"Well, all I know," said Tommy, "last night, as he was leaving I heard him say to sister in the hall, 'I'm going to steal one tonight.'"

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

—Confucius.

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.	LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.	CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State St., St. Charles, Ill.
UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.	NEON SUPPLY COMPANY, 2258 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.	PILOT RADIO CORPORATION, 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 3829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.	ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.	TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Wooster St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 5100 North Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
		THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Nell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.	REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	UNIVERSAL SWITCHBOARD CORP., 15 North 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.	SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 103 Park Ave., New York City.	HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.	GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.	BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 322 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 130 West 3rd St., New York City.	CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.	C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.	PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.	FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.		THE PRINGLE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 65 Madison Ave., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
	L. J. LOEFFLER, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE AND CABLE CORP., Woodward and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.	TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Dry Harbor Rd. and Cooper Ave., Brooklyn.	HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.	COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, Thompson Ave., Long Island City.	COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

**WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT**

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP., Long Island City, N. Y.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIRING DEVICES

GAYNOR ELECTRIC CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHN I. PAULDING, INC., New Bedford, Mass.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GROSS CHANDLER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

THOMAS A. CONLAN, 60 West 15th St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.

CONTINENTAL SOUND, 30 W. 15th St., New York City.

DE WALD, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE ARROW RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

FERGUSON, 745 Broadway, New York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESTEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO, 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Wooster St., New York City.



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PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP CO., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP SHADE CO., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMANN, 109 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX ART, 194 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BILLIG LAMP CO., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

BROADWAY LAMP & NOVELTY, 457 West Broadway, New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE, 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE, 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DANSHADES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELMO LAMP SHADES, 38 West 21st St., New York City.

FILSTEIN BROS., 382 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLORENCE LAMP SHADES, 150 West 22nd St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE, 36 Green St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 27 West 24th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 27 West 27th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN CO., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE, 35 West 31st St., New York City.

IDEAL LAMP & SHADE, 30 West 26th St., New York City.

INDULITE, 110 West 18th St., New York City.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 50 West 17th St., New York City.

FRED JOWDY LAMP & SHADE, 133 West 24th St., New York City.

KING LAMP, 457 West Broadway, New York City.

KEG-O-LITE, 40 West 20th St., New York City.

LAGIN VICTOR, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LULIS CORP., 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE, 16 West 19th St., New York City.

MARIO MFG. CO., INC., 390 4th Ave., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEAL LAMP CO., 247 Centre St., New York City.

NOE-WM. R. CO., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER, 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP & SHADE, 32 East 28th St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 1107 Broadway, New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

ROBBIE ART CO., 573 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEO. ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROS., 122 Centre St., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.

SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.

STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN, 24 East 18th St., New York City.

SUNBEAM LAMP, 3 East 28th St., New York City.

SUNRISE LAMP, 632 Broadway, New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

URELITE, 132 West 22nd St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WARREN KESSLER, INC., 137 West 23rd St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

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ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave.,
New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard
St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th
Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar-
clay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING
CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.,
Ambridge, Pa.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG.
CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG.
CORP., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston
Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120
N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S.
Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 3829 S.
Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEON SUPPLY CO., 2258 N. Lincoln St.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES,
10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New
York City.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT
CO., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES,
INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bul-
wer, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester,
N. Y.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION,
New York City.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.,
Ambridge, Pa.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New
York City.

CARL BAJOHHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR
CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO.,
Matawan, N. J.

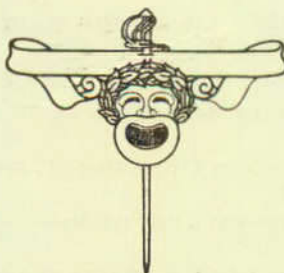
TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY,
New York City.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford,
Conn.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY,
Irvington, N. J.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New
York City.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St.,
Newark, N. J.



IN MEMORIAM

Roy Littick, L. U. No. 124

Initiated July 10, 1930

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 124, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on November 14, 1937, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roy Littick; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 124 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRANK J. MURPHY,
WALTER I. LANGLEY,
GEORGE BROWN,

Committee.

George Sharkey, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated May 28, 1935

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-39, record the untimely passing to the Great Beyond of a worthy Brother, George Sharkey, who, although a younger member of our organization, we valued as a true and loyal one; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow who remains to mourn his loss our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence as a mark of respect to him, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

WALTER LENNOX,
N. S. MYERS,
C. A. BOHMER,

Committee.

Charley Freeze, L. U. No. B-837

Initiated January 29, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-837, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Charley Freeze, October 21, 1937.

Whereas it is our desire to express in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. J. McCLEARY,
H. C. STORY,

Committee.

H. F. Willis, L. U. No. 369

Initiated September, 1914

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved Brother, H. F. Willis; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Willis, Local Union No. 369 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 369 tender its sincere sympathy to our deceased Brother's family in their time of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 369 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the International for publication.

J. A. BROWN,
President.
E. A. KLEIDERER,
Recording Secretary.

Jack Green, L. U. No. 6

Initiated May 10, 1935

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Jack Green, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

G. MATTESON,
A. LUBEN,
E. JOHNSON,

Committee.

J. J. NUNAN,
President, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.
H. BRADSHAW,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.

George Carman, L. U. No. 104

Initiated February 19, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, record the passing of Brother George Carman; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Carman; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. W. SHIVERS,
H. N. FITZGERALD,

Committee.

Harold Weaver, L. U. No. 104

Initiated May 12, 1936

Local Union No. 104 must record the loss of a valued member, Brother Harold Weaver, who passed away after a short illness.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, for he was a friend and pal esteemed by us all and we share his loss.

This tribute to his memory shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication. Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. N. FITZGERALD,
H. W. SHIVERS,

Committee.

Victor A. Erickson, L. U. No. B-994

Initiated November 2, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. B-994 record the passing from our midst on November 20, 1937, of our former charter member, Brother Victor A. Erickson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to the I. O. for publication in our Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. B-994.

James E. Stuart, L. U. No. 195

Initiated February 13, 1918

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 195, mourn the passing of James E. Stuart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

PAUL LUECK,
Recording Secretary.

Thomas Smith, L. U. No. 561

Initiated September 17, 1924

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

C. GALLAGHER,
J. PARKIN,
A. LEGER,

Committee.

Elmer Leroy Stevens, L. U. No. 1141

Initiated December 1, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1141, record the passing of Elmer Leroy Stevens; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 1141 expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the family.

J. H. HAGGIN,
TOM RUSHING,
E. H. BRADLEY,

Committee.

J. B. Hunter, L. U. No. 213

Initiated October 15, 1923

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, J. B. Hunter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JACK ROSS,
GEORGE MORRISON,
M. SAUDER,

Committee.

A. L. Chamberlain, L. U. No. 125

Initiated December 13, 1935

Another member has answered the final call and Local Union No. 125 must record the passing onward of Brother A. L. Chamberlain.

Our sympathy goes out to the loved ones left behind, and we extend to them that understanding which would share their grief and comfort them in their sorrow.

In memory of Brother Chamberlain, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

R. E. MORRIS,
E. H. MORRIS,
A. R. HOYGAARD,

Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled on November 26, 1937.

R. E. Smith, L. U. No. 77

Initiated October 2, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., records the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, R. E. Smith, to whose bereaved wife and family we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. A. JOHNSTON,
F. X. MCGOVERN,
SEELEY HAYES,

Committee.

Ed. Broughton, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated March 5, 1935

Whereas it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., note the passing of our dear Brother, Ed Broughton, and wish to fittingly express our deep sympathy and to honor his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to the Journal for official publication.

DAVE WEIR,
RAY BODVIN,
O. H. SNYDER,
Committee.

George Rohrer, L. U. No. 153

Initiated December 27, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 153, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, George Rohrer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to the family and relations of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 153 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JOSEPH TUMBLESON,
WILLIAM MIENKI,
KENNETH CLAWSON,
Committee.

John E. Lane, L. U. No. 618

Initiated November 8, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 618, record the passing on December 10, 1937, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John E. Lane; and

Whereas our local has lost one of its charter members, a loyal worker, a beloved Brother, and a friend of sterling character of whom we may truly say, "None knew him, but to praise him"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 618, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 618.

FRED O. HARRIS,
EARL W. ELMER,
B. McMAHON,
Committee.

W. W. Krouse, L. U. No. 865

Initiated August 19, 1936

It is with the most sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 865, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the loss of Brother W. W. Krouse; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JAMES A. MOREE,
WILLIAM A. EWALD,
GEORGE W. GOSLING,
Committee.

Nels Jensen, L. U. No. 195

Initiated September 13, 1922

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 195, mourn the passing of Brother Nels Jensen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days. PAUL LUECK,
Recording Secretary.

L. F. Ruhl, L. U. No. 865

Initiated May 20, 1936

Whereas it is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 865, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother L. F. Ruhl; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM A. EWALD,
WILLIAM C. BICKEN,
K. D. BURNHAM,
Committee.

William E. Laird, L. U. No. 865

Initiated May 12, 1913

Whereas it is with great sorrow and deep regret that we the members of Local Union No. 865, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a loyal and faithful member and ardent worker, Brother William E. Laird; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, express sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends who share our loss; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE F. SMITH,
WALTER A. OWENS,
WILLIAM D. KNIGHT,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1937

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
104	H. E. Weaver	\$300.00
6	J. A. Green	475.00
697	L. B. Carson	1,000.00
I. O.	J. J. Austin	1,000.00
134	W. G. Kendrick	1,000.00
B-39	G. T. Sharkey	475.00
3	O. F. Peterson	1,000.00
3	H. Todd	777.78
223	A. J. Blair	1,000.00
1141	E. L. Stevens	300.00
26	W. R. Joseph	1,000.00
453	C. E. Wilson	1,000.00
817	M. J. Conway	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
I. O.	Geo. W. Henderson	1,000.00
134	R. P. Frankenberg	1,000.00
134	A. C. Kahn	1,000.00
I. O.	M. V. Ruggles	1,000.00
134	John Hazelton	1,000.00
I. O.	H. F. Mead	1,000.00
I. O.	S. E. Wolters	1,000.00
418	C. J. Graham	300.00
I. O.	D. F. Splam	1,000.00
732	Wm. C. Aris	1,000.00
3	J. P. Scott	1,000.00
I. O.	J. Kuhlemeyer	1,000.00
716	V. M. Gowan	1,000.00
124	R. Lettich	1,000.00
134	Owen O'Keefe	1,000.00
I. O.	Michael Flynn	1,000.00
38	Henry C. Roth	1,000.00
I. O.	John J. Hanley	111.11
125	Geo. F. New	1,000.00
125	E. P. Foster	1,000.00
9	F. J. Lavatino	1,000.00
3	Sidney Sherman	1,000.00
3	Leopold Berger	1,000.00
60	H. V. Cain	1,000.00
134	Harry Rennacker	1,000.00
134	Thomas Connors	1,000.00
I. O.	Chas. D. Welsh	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. E. Onderdonk	1,000.00
1	F. S. Liggett	1,000.00
494	O. C. F. Gastrov	650.00
618	John E. Lane	650.00
77	Ralph E. Smith	650.00
213	Jos. B. Hunter	1,000.00

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
58	Chas. Masterson	150.00
9	Eldredge Franklin	150.00
18	Clarence W. Kenner	150.00
Total		\$41,153.47

LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF RADIO INTERFERENCE

(Continued from page 16)

the electric railway corporations may come to this view, too. In the meanwhile, there are many cases where such corporations are still so hidebound that they pay little attention to the rights of others, and it is, therefore, interesting to note that in some parts of the country people are beginning to use pressure on such organizations—often with telling results."

GROUP PRESSURE USED

The National Association for the Prevention of Radio Interference was organized for exactly that purpose—to bring group pressure where needed. Often, when the cause of the static has been located, letters of protest to the owners of the offending mechanism will bring results, but the association is prepared to go further, even to the point of asking national legislation. Such legislation might make it unlawful for manufacturers to put on the market devices which cause radio disturbances, and also make it possible to fine "for maintaining a nuisance" those responsible for operating faulty devices.

Electrical workers, of course, will support a movement leading not only to more happiness for radio listeners, but also to the better design, maintenance and operation of electrical equipment. Brother members of the Fraternity of the Air, amateur broadcasters, will be particularly anxious to co-operate toward the elimination of static. The National Association for the Prevention of Radio Interference is supported by contributions—its members pay no dues and its officers draw no pay. For further information you are invited to write to Frank L. Carter, chairman, East Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. Associate members are advised that their only obligation is to support suitable local and international legislation for control of interference and where possible to use only such electrical equipment as has been so designed and constructed that it will not cause interference.

NOTICE

The France Manufacturing Company of 10325 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio, have a closed shop working agreement with our local union, and their products, which consist of transformers for Neon signs—outline lighting and for oil burners, bear the label of the I. B. E. W.

We will appreciate it very much if each local union will create a market in their community for union-made transformers by requesting their employers to purchase transformers bearing the label of the I. B. E. W.

L. U. NO. B-38, CLEVELAND,
H. C. Mohr, Business Representative.

40-HOUR WEEK, OVERTIME, INCREASES ON TVA

(Continued from page 12)

director of personnel are considered and acted upon.

"II. Wage conference for the coming calendar year.

"It is recommended that the advisory committee on wages and the executive council of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council arrange a meeting on or about October 15, 1938, prior to calling a wage conference. At this meeting the following matters would be dealt with:

"1. Arrangement of the agenda for the wage conference.

"2. Distribution of wage data assembled by the Authority.

"3. Appointment of subcommittee made up of representatives of management and representatives of labor to begin work on problems similar to those handled by the sub-committee this year in order that these subcommittees might make their reports to the wage conference.

"III. Special meeting of management and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.

"It is recommended that arrangements be made some time within the near future for a special meeting between the management of the Authority and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council to discuss present grievances procedure to find ways of improving it.

"This statement was submitted in the form of a letter to the international presidents of all the unions represented at this conference. We are glad to report at this time that favorable replies have been received from the international office of every organization addressed.

"Negotiations between management's advisory committee on wages and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council represented by the interim committee have continued during the two sessions of this conference. At these conferences a thorough examination has been made of the prevailing wage data collected by the personnel department of the Authority and that submitted by the co-operating unions. It will be of interest to this conference to note that there were few, if any, serious discrepancies between the wage data submitted from these two sources on the common areas investigated. It was found, however, that there was considerable variation in the character of the data submitted in the briefs of the several unions. The most adequate briefs presented ample data from both the Tennessee Valley watershed area and from adjacent urban centers. * * *

"The management committee, during a careful review of the available wage data, had found it desirable to formulate some general principles with regard to the manner in which it felt that these data should be interpreted. These principles were the first subject of discussion

with the interim committee of the Trades and Labor Council. In its interpretation of data, the committee had sought standards of prevailing wages in the vicinity as required by the act and also had sought to avoid recommending any wage rate for the area which would affect adversely higher standards of wages achieved in urban centers adjacent to the area. These considerations were formulated into the following two general principles upon which recommendations as to wage rates are based:

"1. Tennessee Valley Authority construction wage rates shall be determined primarily by the rates of pay actually existing within the area known as the watershed of the Tennessee River. In the determination of these rates, however, consideration shall be given to higher rates prevailing in cities adjacent to the area (a) because of their possible bearing upon recruitment, and (b) because of the possibility that construction work planned by the Authority may extend to the vicinity of such adjacent cities.

"2. Due to the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority may engage in construction work in urban centers outside the watershed area, authorization will be sought from the board of directors either (a) to pay to regular employees of the Authority the regular TVA rate or the prevailing rate of such urban centers if higher, or (b) to employ local labor or to contract such work at rates which prevail in the vicinity."

NEW EPOCH IN THE FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 15)

unemployment compensation commission, usually located at the state capital.

WHAT THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT DOES

The Social Security Act has helped the states to enact unemployment compensation laws and provides money to pay the costs of administering them. The act—

(a) Has removed a stumbling block which stood in the way whenever a state legislature considered an unemployment compensation law. The act did this by making it possible for employers in all states to be on the same footing so far as the costs of unemployment compensation are concerned. The act levies a tax on employers' pay rolls in all states and then allows the employers credit for contributions to a state fund if the law is approved by the Social Security Board.

(b) Authorizes grants of money to the states to meet proper costs of administering the state's unemployment compensation law, provided the state law is of a kind the Social Security Board can approve and is administered according to certain requirements of the Social Security Act.

(c) Protects the state unemployment compensation funds by bringing them all together in the United States Treasury. It also provides that no benefits shall be paid for unemployment during the first two years after the state fund is started,

so that the contributions may accumulate until there is a reserve.

(d) Protects the workers by providing against denial of benefits to a worker who refuses to accept a job under certain conditions where labor disputes or labor standards are involved. It also provides that workers who are denied benefits shall be afforded opportunity for a fair hearing.

TAXES

A federal tax is levied on employers' pay rolls in factories, shops, mills, mines, stores, offices, and other places of business employing eight or more persons, and those persons must be employed at least a part of one day in each of 20 weeks in the year.

These federal tax provisions do not apply to employment on farms or in domestic service in private homes, or to employment by the city, county, state, or federal government. They do not apply where a child is working for his parents, a parent is working for a son or daughter, or where a husband or wife is working for the other. They do not apply to employment by non-profit religious, charitable, educational, or humane societies or institutions.

The state laws may, of course, cover more kinds of employment than the federal tax covers. Many of them do.

With approved unemployment compensation laws in all the states this federal tax is now almost wiped out. The tax rate for 1936 was 1 per cent of the employer's pay roll. For 1937 it is 2 per cent, and from 1938 on it will be 3 per cent. In order to permit employers the maximum credit against this federal tax, states usually require contributions to their funds at the rate of 0.9 per cent for 1936, 1.8 per cent for 1937, and 2.7 per cent for 1938 and thereafter. This leaves only a fraction of the federal tax for employers to pay. There is no federal tax upon the workers corresponding to this particular federal tax upon employers. A few states, however, require employees, as well as employers, to contribute to state unemployment funds.

THE COMMUNITY BENEFITS

Unemployment compensation, which protects working people against complete loss of income if they lose their jobs, protects the whole community as well. If many workers are without wages for any considerable time, stores lose business, factories lose orders. The result is more lay-offs, more people without wages to spend, still less business, and still more unemployment.

With weekly payments from the state unemployment fund, jobless workers, even though wages stop, can keep on buying. What they buy keeps men and women at work and stores and factories running. The unemployment fund, so distributed and spent for food and rent and clothing, flows back into the channels of business and industry, and helps to ward off depression.

MONEY GRABBERS AND POWER SEIZERS ARE KIN

(Continued from page 5)

their own pockets, but they are performing just as bad a service for democratic institutions as the grafters.

Interviewer: They are harder to detect.

Philosopher: Yes, they are, for the very reason cited. One of the weaknesses of our democracy, and it has to be corrected, lies in the direction of our failure to produce a widespread civil servant group who are not swayed by

ephemeral political considerations. With the rise of so many boards and commissions, the raising up of the administrative type of public servant is absolutely essential for the success of democracy. To be sure, there are lots of people who do not care for democratic procedure. They are already sold on the totalitarian state and I am sorry to say that many of them have crept into government departments. I suspect that the Republic will stand and that democracy will be functioning long after the Fascist and Russian experiments have been ushered onto the scrap heap.

I. B. E. W. MAKES GREAT GAINS IN 1937

(Continued from page 11)

operating railroad crafts, effective August 1. The electrification of railroads, and the air-conditioning of cars, have added much to the importance of this branch of the craft and the employment of its members.

TELEPHONE

Despite bitter opposition by Bell Telephone and its parent, A. T. and T., organization of telephone linemen and operators is proceeding vigorously and employees have made very evident their preference for the I. B. E. W.

MOVIES

Local Union No. 40, of Los Angeles, supplies the highly trained electrical craftsmen who work in the moving picture studios, and on location as movies are made. In 1937 members of Linemen's Local No. 18 were also pressed into service as "actors" as two moving pictures dealing with the linemen's craft were made, correct in all technical details.

RADIO

The I. B. E. W. has jurisdiction over radio manufacture, station and marine operation and radio repair. In addition to union operators in many broadcasting stations and on ships, the I. B. E. W. in the past year gained control over a large part of radio manufacture, including some of the largest plants and best known makes. Local unions in several cities are working vigorously to bring radio repair exclusively into union shops.

TECHNIQUE OF ORGANIZATION

The union has proved itself a leader in promoting co-operative relations between its members and their employers, and between itself and other crafts. The Council for Industrial Relations in the Electrical Construction Industry is a mediation board resorted to by employers and local unions both for the settlement of disputes without resort to the strike. The presence of this board has done much to insure friendly relations between the union and employers. The I. B. E. W. was a leader this past year in the elimination of industrial disputes in the building trades, helping to set up a mediation plan in the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department with Dr. John A. Lapp as

mediator. Another striking achievement is the banding together of all crafts employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority to negotiate with the management in a common council and a common brief of claims.

SKIN AND TERRY GO A-FISHING

(Continued from page 18)

that wud stir yer blood, an' the lads twirlin' their partners aroun' wid such a spin that, aven in thim days av long skirts ye'd catch an occasional glimpse av a garter, an' ivery wan laughin' to bate the band, can ye blame me fer thinkin' thim ould days was the best?"

"No, I can't blame ye much, Terry, an' yuh can't put all the blame on the shoulders of the young folks today, either, fer the lives they lead. There's hundreds of young fellers today who have never had a chance to work, an' unless times change a lot fer the better they never will get a steady job, an' it's no wonder that they have but little joy in their makeup, an' some of them are bound to become criminals, but stop yer interruptin', Bill. On with the dance, Terry."

"Well, to pick up me story. Joe an' I was strollin' aroun' waitin' fer the next dance to start whin a big-tough-lookin' feller come slouchin' across the floor up to us an' says, 'Young lady, this next dance is mine.' He had been drinkin' some. He reaches out to put his hand on Joe's shoulder. She drew back out av his reach an' said, 'I'm sorry, but I'm dancin' wid this gentleman the rest av the avenin'.' 'Ye'll dance wid me whin I say so,' says he, reachin' out to take her arm. I shoved his hand away, an' says: 'What this young lady says, goes.' 'Ye red-headed Mick. Ye think ye're runnin' things, don't ye? I'll get ye whin ye're alone an' I'll bate ye within an inch av yer life,' says he. 'Ye know where to find me anny time ye want me,' says I, an' with that we walked away an' left him. Joe was tremblin' an' says, 'I'm afraid I got ye inta trouble, Terry.' 'Don't worry about me, Joe. Trouble wid me is like water to a duck,' an' away we swung in the next dance. Afther the last dance some av the men folks set up a couple av long tables an' the women brought out sandwiches, cakes an' coffee from a kitchen at the rear av the hall. Joe an' me an' the rest av the Dubois an' the Langtons grouped together at wan av the tables, an' Frank Slade an' the Grant boys joined us. Frank slipped over alongside me an' whispers, 'Tom Wilkes an' a couple av ither fellers is goin' to be layin' fer ye whin ye come out av the hall. Now, us fellers an' a few more 'ull see that they don't get a chance to get near ye, so kape a-movin' an' there won't be anny trouble whin the women is aroun'.' I says, 'Frank, I sure appreciate yer backin' me up. I'm not afraid to meet anny av thim fellers that's got it in fer me, but I don't want to fight here an' spoil the pleasant avenin' we've jus' been afther havin', so I'll take yer advice an' kape movin', providin' they don't crowd me too close, an' if they do that the fat 'ull be in the fire. Thim fellers knows where to find me anny time.'

"Whin the folks started to lave Frank an' the Grants slipped out ahead. Whin our party stepped out av the door there was quite a crowd gathered aroun' an' back among thim some kind av an' eruption started but it niver got to us an' we kept on a movin'. We parted with the Dubois at their front gate an' Joe whispers to me, 'Thank ye, Terry, fer ridin' me av that nuisance av a Tom Wilkes, an' I hope he don't make trouble.' 'Don't ye worry, Joe. If they set foot on the Langton farm, me an' Mary wid the fire iron 'ull chase thim clane off the face av the airth.'

"Be this time I was gettin' along foine wid the farm work. I allus liked horses, an' I made pets av the big team av blacks that I was workin' wid, an' they soon got so they wud come whinnin' whin they seen me comin' an' nuzzle aroun' me fer the lumps av sugar an' pieces av apples that I was allus afther givin' thim. John was away a good deal wid the ither horse an' buggy. Workin' on the land gave me the most tremendous appetite ye iver seen. Ye can talk about the wonderful music in some peals av bells, but they cudn't compare wid the swate ringin' av the triangle whin dinner was ready an' whin quittin' time came. I'd allus water an' feed the blacks afore supper an' afther supper we all shared up in doin' the chores. Skin 'ud feed the pigs an' chickens an' get the wood an' kindlin' fer the next day an' he allus kept the fire laid in the cabin, an' whin the nights were chill him an' me 'ud sit be the fire, him studyin' his lessons while I smoked me ould pipe, blew rings in the air an' wonnerd how Dannie an' the rest av the folks was gettin' along. Most generally, whin we had a fire on, John an' Mary wud join us, an' sometimes Barney 'ud come stumpin' in on his dot an' carry wan. On Saturday nights he was allus sure to be wid us, an' all the Dubois family, too.

"Barney was tacin' me an' Joe some Irish dances an' ye'd a died laughin' seein' him prance aroun' on that timber toe av his tryin' to show us how to do some difficult step. Wan night, whin we were all there, he says: 'Ye young folks think ye are steppin' it off pretty well, but I'm goin' to show ye some rale dancin'.' He crosses two canes on the floor, takes up his fiddle an' jus' says, 'Mary.' He starts to play an' Mary steps out on the floor wid a little curtsy an' does the sword dance. She sure was a purty woman, wid her red cheeks an' dark hair, an' the fairies must have wished the lightness av their feet upon her. She wint through that dance wid a saucy twirl av her skirts and a roguish twinkle in her eye, an' niver a misstep, in a way that wud have been the envy av many a performer on the stage, an' whin she finished we wuddn't be content until she wint through it again. Barney says, 'Ye young folks 'ull all have to go quite a ways yet afore ye ketch up wid Mary.'

"Say, Slim, I niver was in anny place that was more like home to me than that little cabin. Skin was allus s'posed to go to bed at nine o'clock, but whin there was a fire on I generally let him stay up a little longer—I didn't have the heart to be too strict on the time. But me—I'd often sit up until long afther midnight, especially if it was stormy wid the wind roarin' through the big maple tree an' the rain patterin' down on the roof, an' I'd watch the flames flickerin' in the fireplace wid the eerie shadows bringin' up the ghosts av the past. I wrote to the ould dominee an' wance in awhile I wud get a nice, friendly letter wid the home news in it, but whin

wan av Dannie's scrawley letters wud arrive I wud hould it over fer me an' Barney to read together, so I managed to kape in touch wid the ould home. It was a peaceful life, in fact it was so peaceful that I wisht that somethin' 'ud happen to put a little excitement into it, an' that's whin the ould man that has charge av Life's Trouble Department stepped in an' started things.

"Wan afternoon, I was ploughin' in a field next to the bush. The triangle had jus' rung fer quittin' time an' I was goin' to unhitch the team when I seen Tom Wilkes an' anither feller step through the open gate at the corner av the field an' stand there, waitin' fer me to come up. I sensed what was up, so I left the team standin' an' walked over near thim where the ground was smooth. The ither feller was as big as Wilkes, an' I figgered that I might get a batin' up if they managed to work me into a clinch. As I come up, Wilkes says, 'Now, ye red-headed ———, we're goin' to show ye what happens to fellers that thinks they can come in here an' run this neighborhood an' tell the girls who they'll dance wid.' 'I'm sorry ye take that attitude, gentlemen,' says I. 'Fer me own part, I'm all fer a quiet life, but if ye're boun' to have satisfaction, I'll fight ye wan' at a time if that'll suit ye.' 'Ye only think ye will,' says Wilkes. 'Ye haven't got yer gang wid ye now, an' ye'll take jus' what we're goin' to give ye, an' that 'ull be a plenty fer ye to remember fer the rest av yer life.' I acted as if I was plumb scared to death, an' I says: 'I don't want to get all bate up. Cudd'nt I buy ye off?' Wilkes says, 'If ye kick through wid a tenner, ye ———, we'll let ye off this time.' They was standin' about two feet apart, facin' me. In order to get close enough to thim fer me purpose, I edged up to thim as I pretended to be feelin' in me pocket fer the dough. I said, 'I haven't got a ten, but,' I sudd'nly straightened up an' says, 'Here's two fives,' an' shot a swift, short-arm right an' left into their unsuspectin' faces, an' afore they cud move or throw up an arm to fend thim off, I stepped back a pace an' swung a right an' left that knocked out some av Wilkes' teeth an' flattened the ither feller's nose. Thin I had thim right where I wanted thim. I sent Wilkes down sprawlin' wid a blow in the stomach that doubled him all up, an' thin I turned on the ither feller an' made a few changes more on his map an' thin doubled him up wid anither stomach punch. They had no more fight left in thim. I guess they was afraid I was going to put the boots to thim, but I niver had anny use fer that kind of fightin', but I made thim apologise an' eat humble pie.

"I heard a laugh behind me, an' here was John an' Skin. John says, 'Willie come hurryin' home wid the news that Wilkes an' his pardner had been lettin' out some hints av what they was goin' to do, so we hustled down to take a hand in the mix-up, but from what we have been seein', ye didn't need anny help.' Thim two fellers was glad to slink away, an' whin the boys av the village heard what had happened an' saw their faces they razzed thim so much that they left fer parts unknown. The next mornin' Skin says to me, 'Terry, will ye do me a favor?' 'Sure,' says I, 'what is it?' 'Tache me an' Jean to rassle an' box so we can lick this big feller at school that's all the time bullyin' us.' 'Sure I will,' says I. 'You an' Jean hustle up at night an' get yer chores done airly, an' thin Jean can come over here, an' I'll tache ye all I know.' I tould John what the boys wanted an' he said he'd get a set av boys' boxin' gloves an' a punchin' bag fer thim. The outfit

arrived soon afther, much to the s'prise an' joy av the boys, an' most ivery night av the week Skin 'ud be practicin' on the punchin' bag—I had it rigged be the ould tree—be the time that Jean wud get over. The front yard av the cabin was nice an' smooth, an' I sure drilled thim two young spalpeens in the rasslin' game—side holt, back holt, ketch-as-ketch-can, an' a few ju jitsu holts that Dannie taught me—but where I got me great kick was in the boxin'.

"They was young an' quick to learn, an' took to the game like a duck to water, an' soon I had thim dancin' aroun', flashin' uppercuts, right an' left crosses an' counters, fer all the world like a couple av young game cocks. They was pretty well matched, an' wance in awhile, whin they got to tearin' into wan anither too fast, I wud stop thim an' make thim go an' take their extra energy out on the punchin' bag. Sometimes the hull Dubois family wud come over, an' what wid Barney an' John an' Mary, there wud be quite an audience. Wan afternoon the two kids bates it right home from school back to the field where I was workin', an' they was fairly bustin' wid importance. 'Out wid it, ye young spalpeens,' says I, 'fer I know ye got somethin' on yer minds!' They started to laugh, an' Jean says, 'Ye know that big bully at school that's been plaguin' us?' 'Yes, Skin has been tellin' me all about him. What happened?' 'Well, there's a puddle av water in a back corner av the school yard, an' this feller was standin' wid his back to it, an' Skin sneaked aroun' behind him on all fours, an' I give him a shove, an' he wint backwards over Skin on his back in the puddle. He made a rush fer me, an' I took a hiplock on him an' flopped him clane over me shoulder on to his back. He got up an' started into Skin, an' Skin give him a black eye an' punched him so hard that he turned aroun' an' run, wid all the boys yellin' coward at him, an' I guess he won't bother us anny more.' 'Ye did well, me lads,' says I, 'but here's somethin' I want ye to listen to. Ye're probably able to a little more than hould yer own wid anny av the ither lads an' that'll be wan more reason fer ye to kape out av fights unless they're forced on ye. Ye must remimber ye didn't like to be bullied yerselves. The greatest Pace-maker this ould world iver knew once said, "If a man smite thee on the wan cheek, turn the ither also." Ye otta know that from yer Sunday School lessons.'

"'But,' says Skin, 's'posin', only jus' s'posin', ye know, a feller hit ye on the cheek.' 'Yes, s'posin' he done it whin I wasn't lookin', says I. 'An' thin he hit ye on the ither cheek whin ye was lookin', says he, 'what wud ye do?' 'Do,' says I, 'why, not havin' said annything whin he hit me the first time I'd probably turn the ither cheek.' 'An' thin what?' 'Well, if he hit me the second time I'd probably give him wan gentle, little push that wud make him think he was runnin' a foot race backwards. Now, what are ye two young devils laughin' at? Get out av here afore I murder ye,' says I, as I made a dash fer thim. They skeedaddled out av me reach an' stopped an' doubled up their fists at me an' dared me to come anny further, an' that's as far as I got in tacin' thim to lead a quiet life."

"I'm 's'prised," said Slim, "that a man with a peaceful disposition like you didn't join some community, like the Quakers, fer instance. Yuh'd have been right at home with thim. An', if yuh'd had William with yuh, why, yuh cud have kept down that fiery disposition of his, that was allus gettin' yuh into trouble."

"Yes," said Casey, with a sigh: "No wan 'ull iver know the awful, secret worry I have had in tryin' to restrain his impetuous

nature. Him allus rarin' to be tiltin' against somebody's flour mill."

"Oh, yeah!" said Bill, in disgust.
(To be continued.)

A. F. OF L. FACES NEW YEAR WITH CALM

(Continued from page 10)

referred to the arbitrator without penalization of the public. (2) Great credit at the same time must go to the building trades for their service in consolidating public opinion behind the low cost housing bill and in aiding in the creation of this bill.

The American Federation of Labor has played a substantial part in successfully aiding the Social Security program. In co-operation with the Labor Information Service of the Social Security Board, the A. F. of L. has launched social security committees in central labor unions, these committees co-operating with the Social Security Board.

The federation has also taken a more realistic stand on international relations and has joined the International Federation of Trade Unions. Closer relations with the British labor movement and with the democratic movements of Sweden and Denmark are noted.

Many of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have strengthened or initiated research departments during 1937. Both the railway clerks and the machinists' union have greatly spread their departments. Research may be said to be playing a larger part in shaping policies and in accomplishing objectives of the federation. Recently the executive council of the federation itself has summarized some of the gains and some of the hopes of this stable movement. It said:

"The federation has helped to make the labor movement an accepted national institution beginning with the time when unions were practically outlaw organizations, until now when the right to union membership is guaranteed by the federal government. Starting with practically no labor laws on the statute books of our federal government and various states, there is now a substantial body of protective and remedial labor legislation representing resourceful and intelligent work by local branches as well as the national and federated organizations. The federation has worked for state bureaus of labor statistics and state departments of labor, as well as parallel federal agencies. Federation activity has been a determining factor in securing labor legislation. The influence of the federation has steadily forced improvements in our public school system and wider educational opportunities. We have been especially concerned for public schools and libraries, for these are our educational dependencies for ourselves and our children.

GROWING ECONOMIC POWER

"The basis of our effectiveness in political and social fields has been our growing economic power. We organized for collective bargaining with employers in order that we might have fair standards of hours and work and good work-

ing conditions. Collective bargaining gave us a new status in industry. We were recognized as an essential functional group within industry with rights as well as responsibilities.

"We have reduced the workweek 15 hours and increased our buying power 30 per cent with a resulting highly standard of living. We have steadily raised the level of collective bargaining conferences between employers and employees. Union executives now know as much about the management and financial conditions of their companies as do the business executives. Our policies and proposals have always been constructive and not destructive. We have sought our advantage and welfare as integral parts of the industries employing us, assuming that prosperity for our industries and companies means progress for us provided we are in a position to bargain for a fair division of returns from joint work. As labor is a participating partner in production procedures and directly affected by the business status of the company, all financial and production records should be freely available to the duly chosen representatives of the work force. The work force is historically the first human element in production, and it now seeks to regain its lost heritage of partnership from which owners of capital have ejected it. Labor recognizes the rights of other groups necessary to production and would not interfere with them, but it does resent usurpation of workers' rights and the building up of special privileges by abusing strategic control.

"We believe that there should be for workers attached to a work force a fundamental job security growing out of their investment of work in the enterprise. Accompanying acceptance of their right to a job, we must make more explicit workers' rights in their jobs.

"The organized labor movement believes that the important and enduring things in life are kindness, fellowship and co-operation. By irony of circumstances we are forced to concentrate on contending for justice with respect to the material things of life so that we have all too little time for opportunities for higher living."

A. F. OF L. WARS ON WAGES DICTATOR

(Continued from page 6)

SAVED WORKERS FROM VICTIMIZATION

"When this defeat of the American Federation of Labor sponsored wages and hours bill took place, there was nothing left for the American Federation of Labor to do except to call upon members of Congress to recommit the poorly-drawn, ill-considered, highly objectionable wages and hours bill approved by the C. I. O. and thus save the workers of the nation from becoming the victims of minimum wages fixed by an administrator at anywhere between 10 and 40 cents per hour, and a workweek anywhere between 40 and 54, or more hours. This we did. Congress responded to our appeal, and by a decisive vote referred the bill to

the Committee on Labor for further consideration and revision.

"Following this constructive action by Congress, the leaders of the C. I. O. who were defeated, whined and yelled like whipped curs and because they were thwarted in their purpose they have misrepresented and vilified the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. They lack the personal qualifications necessary to accept defeat philosophically. In other words, they can't take it.

"Congress will again convene soon. In the meantime, some Congressmen in New England who voted for the wages and hours bill which would perpetuate geographical differentials in wage rates and working conditions, against which all people who believe in the maintenance of uniform working standards complain, will be called upon to answer to their constituents why they supported such legislation.

"The American Federation of Labor will submit to Congress when it reconvenes its uniform, well-considered and well-prepared minimum wage and maximum workweek legislation. It will ask Congress to enact it into law. It will seek to protect the exploited worker in the remote sections of the country, as well as in our most populous centers. It will provide for a uniform wage foundation upon which the wage structure of the nation will rest and a maximum workweek which all employers will be called upon to observe. We will then see whether the C. I. O. will oppose this character of minimum wage and maximum hours legislation sponsored and approved by the American Federation of Labor.

"Fraternally yours,

"WILLIAM GREEN,

"President of the American
Federation of Labor."

20-YEAR-OLD TISSUE OF LIES PIERCED

(Continued from page 7)

he dubs "small time Napoleons," and he sees through their crude castigation of every person's character when that person differs with them:

"The American sector of the communist world seemed to me rotten with this machiavellism. The springs of natural idealism were dammed up, and a flow of arbitrary 'directives' from Moscow headquarters took their place. Endless fake organizations were hatched, each dressed up with a respectable false front of complacent or innocent clergymen, social workers, befogged millionaires, journalists living a dual capitalist and communist life under different names. All these organizations were in effect different names for the same clique of small-time Napoleons. The revolutionary pig-Latin of 'party lines' and 'fronts' and dialectics had displaced connected thinking and open discussion. Literary blackmail and logrolling for 'proletarian art' had displaced honest left criticism. The superior logic which castigated radicals and trade unionists of the wrong denominations as 'social fascists' managed to take under its wing everything from Utopian paci-

fism to religious maniacs in Harlem. The ease with which yesterday's slogans were cast out and new ones, often diametrically opposite, adopted overnight showed how expert the movement had become in mental jiu-jitsu."

Here is a book of courage, dramatic interest, and of social ideals. It may mark the turning point in the social movement in the United States. It should be read by every trade unionist.

PUBLIC OPINION CATCHES UP WITH LABOR BOARD

(Continued from page 13)

Over in Congress two resolutions were introduced in the special session for an investigation of the Labor Board. These resolutions were temporarily shelved on the grounds that the special session was called for a special purpose and was not in power to consider such resolution. It is expected similar resolutions will be introduced in the new Congress in January.

It is reported reliably in Washington that the Board is beginning already to clean house, purging its ranks of some obvious bolsheviks in an effort to prepare itself for the expected investigation. Labor faces a dilemma within this situation. The American Federation of Labor unions supported the National Labor Relations Act. It believes that on the whole it is a good act expressing the wishes of the American people. It believes the Act has been badly administered. It believes that the Labor Board has gone far in excess of the law. It has acted on its own discretion. In a way it has made the act ridiculous, harmful and in a way it has perverted the essential purpose of the Act itself, namely, to create industrial peace. Whether Congress will have the insight and power to clean house and the Labor Board will get administrators that can administer the law remains to be seen. If it does not, the law is doomed.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 22)

Even though the federal Food and Drug Administration is quite aware of this health menacing situation, the present laws do not give it the authority to stop the sale of this drug under its many names. The public is not being made aware of the danger, except through articles in medical journals, which it does not see, and warnings such as those broadcast by Consumers Union. The poster further states: "Do not believe any advertisement about drugs. The manufacturer and his advertisement writers are interested in nearly every case, only in sales. Nearly every drug advertisement makes false or dangerous claims to increase sales."

A warning also is given against the following nose drops, widely advertised and sold as a remedy for children's colds. The Consumers Union states "The following nose drops contain mineral oil which can cause child deaths from pneumonia. Do not use mineral oil nose drops! Besides being dangerous they are of no

value in the treatment of colds." The list includes:

Mistol Drops	Champho-Lyptus
Chloretone Inhalant	Vicks Va-tro-nol
Rexal Nasal Spray	Hill's Nose Drops
Silver-Col	(And similar preparations)
Pineoleum	

What the public needs and longs for is the reduction of the cost of illness. One way is a campaign of education to expose worthless, dangerous quack "remedies." How many millions of dollars do they take from us every year, for their worse-than-valueless merchandise? And the public is definitely interested in group health insurance. If Dr. Parran really means to lead a crusade for the "Equal opportunity for health," he will have a difficult job but he will find backing among those who bear the heaviest part of the cost of illness.

SELF-HELP QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STATION OPERATORS OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

(Continued from page 19)

Q. If a fuse on a potential transformer blows out, what would be affected?

Q. What is a ground transformer?

Q. For what purpose are they used?

Q. Why is it important to connect the ground wire to the ground first, when grounding a circuit or line by hand?

Q. What is a line drop compensator used for?

Q. What is a contact making voltmeter?

Q. Explain the function of an ammeter shunt.

Q. Explain as briefly as possible the a. c. series lighting circuit from bus bar to the incandescent lamp.

Q. Does a ground on the 2200-volt system affect the higher voltage systems?

Q. Have you any non-automatic oil switches in service in your station?

Q. What is the object of the magnetic break on an induction regulator?

Q. Why does the pilot lamp on an arc set go out occasionally?

Q. What is the use of the small coil of wire connected across the pilot lamp on an arc panel?

Q. How would you start an arc circuit if the exciting power failed?

Q. What is a shunt generator, and why is it generally used—with a storage battery?

Q. Explain the function of reverse current relays for protection of d.c. generator and battery systems.

Q. Explain how the ground detector lamps are connected on a d. c. panel.

Q. If a series lighting circuit has 55 lamps and the set is a 6.6 ampere set, what is the approximate voltage?

Q. What is the reason for grounding instruments and other devices?

Q. Why is it necessary to ground a circuit or line after making it dead, before working on same?

Q. Explain how a potential transformer and a lamp used as a ground detector functions.

Q. Do knife switches open automatically on a short circuit?

Q. What is a synroscope?

Q. What is the use of it?

Q. Explain the procedure of grounding a circuit from a regulator cutout panel.

Q. What kind of relay protection is on your high tension lines?

Q. How would you charge a set of electrolytic lightning arresters?

Q. What is an induction voltage regulator?

Q. What are the common capacities and ratios of the current transformers used today, or say, local circuits?

Q. Show how a potential transformer is connected to a voltmeter.

Q. If the voltage is 2200 to 110, what is the ratio?

Q. Name the different types of relays there are in the station you work, on the—

Local circuits.

High tension lines in.

Tie lines.

High tension lines out.

12 k.v. circuits.

Q. What is the power factor of a circuit?

Q. When you close an oil switch either by hand or on control and it keeps tripping automatically and yet there are no current surges on the circuit, what might be wrong?

Q. When you parallel two separate alternating current systems together, what precautions must be taken or procedure would you advise?

Q. If a short circuit occurred in one of your large transformers and it was on fire, what would you do?

Q. What relays should operate in this case?

Q. How would you change the current settings of a G. E. 1 A. overload relay without taking it out of service?

Q. Explain the difference between star and delta connections.

Q. Is a three-phase transformer the same as a three-winding transformer?

Q. Name the transformer banks in your station and give the capacity, voltages and how connected.

Q. What is an alternation? How many are there in one and one-half minutes on a 60-cycle system?

Q. What is a differential relay?

Q. What is the difference between k.w. and k.v.a.?

Q. What is the formula to find kilowatts of a circuit, when you know the amperes and volts and it is a three-phase circuit?

Q. Explain briefly the main differences of a series—shunt and compound wound generator—and show a diagram of each.

Q. Are there any oil switches interlocked in your station? Why?

Q. If an oil switch loops the loop, or pumps or revolves, what would you do?

Q. What is the difference between phase relation and phase rotation?

Q. What is a wattless current?

Q. What is a transposition tower on a transmission line?

Q. Why are transpositions made on a transmission line?

Q. What is a preventive reactor?

Q. Explain the effective average and maximum values in a. c.

Q. In a transformer hookup, which is the most practical star or delta?

Q. Which carries the most amperes?

Q. What effect has a low voltage on the system?

Q. What causes a lagging power factor?

Q. What causes leading power factor?

Q. Does an induction voltage regulator generate the same voltage at the neutral point, as when it is full boost?

Q. Does it generate the same, when it is full buck?

Q. What do the following symbols mean: I? E? R? Z? K.W.? K.W.H.? K.V.? K.V.A.? P.F.? R.P.M.? H.P.?

Q. What is the difference between 80 per cent leading power factor and 80 per cent lagging power factor?

Q. On some high tension lines, a ground wire is run on top of the towers. Why is this done?

Q. What advantages have three-phase, four-wire distribution systems over three-phase, three-wire systems?

Q. Show how a current transformer is connected to an ammeter.

Q. If the capacity of a set of current transformers is 800 amperes, what is the ratio?

JOHN L. LEWIS ENDS A. F. OF L. PEACE MEET

(Continued from page 17)

ization and of operation that would prove not only agreeable to all concerned, but would embrace such larger grouping of workers as each particular industry required. Then, in view of the fact that there was but little if any grave difference regarding form of organization, that is as regards to craft or so-called industrial unionism, but that the real problem was to bring into unity the dual and conflicting unions created by the C. I. O., the plan of the special committee included conferences with and between such dual organizations in order that complete harmony and unity might be established between these organizations and throughout the labor movement.

"The special committee also proposed methods and procedures to assure all organizations involved of absolute fairness, equal consideration and guaranteed protection within the American Federation of Labor upon the consummation of the plan proposed.

"The proposal of the special committee of the American Federation of Labor was considered so honorable, fair and equitable, and so well designed to meet the situation on the part of all, that the full committee of the C. I. O. at a joint meeting unanimously agreed to this plan and accepted the procedure outlined. But unfortunately and regrettably the plan and procedure agreed upon were vetoed by John L. Lewis. Therefore, our joint conferences failed.

"The foregoing is a brief but accurate recital of all important developments relating to our negotiations and failure to reach an adjustment. These facts substantiate our desire for an honorable, just and fair settlement. The responsibility for the failure of our conferences rests squarely with the C. I. O. and those directing its destiny."

BUILDING UNITS LAUNCH LOCAL HOUSING UNITS

(Continued from page 9)

just waiting for the federal O. K. to go ahead. There are five members of the Johnson City Housing Authority, of which Bowdoin is one, giving labor an important share in shaping policies.

Union building trades are given the advantage that the prevailing rate of wages is stipulated in the Wagner-Steagall Act. Since the "prevailing rate" as determined by the U. S. Department of Labor is usually the union rate, it should not be difficult to get the contracts awarded to union contractors.

It should be possible on a program like that of Johnson City, for example, to keep several hundred men steadily employed for a year or so, giving the building trades mechanics whose earnings have been ravaged by intermittent employment, a chance to recoup; and the construction of such a project will benefit all the building trades workers of the city by taking up the unemployment slack. It should also have the effect of bringing many new members and re-instated old members into the unions.

STATE MUST PASS LEGISLATION

There are 18 states which still have no enabling legislation authorizing the creation of local housing authorities. They are: Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming. In some other states which have the legislation it needs amending; in a dozen states which have adequate state legislation, there are as yet no local housing authorities set up. These are Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia. A vast nationwide insistence by labor is necessary to get state legislatures and city authorities into action.

Head of the United States Housing Authority is Nathan Straus, of New York. The press, which is trying to develop any possible rift in the New Deal, subjected Mr. Straus to some pretty violent heckling, which has probably created a false picture of him in the minds of many. What is not so generally known is that Mr. Straus has the approval and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, and that he has shown his own co-operation very definitely. From 1922 to 1928 he was a member of the New York state legislature. He was the direct representative of the New York State Federation of Labor in the state senate, introducing and securing passage of many bills important to labor. His practical experience in housing dates back to the Hillside Homes project in the Bronx, begun in 1930. In the summer of 1934 he went to Europe as deputy of Mayor LaGuardia to spend the summer in a thorough survey of public housing; and he has been a member of the New York City Housing Authority, gaining further practical experience. His present appointment by President Roosevelt was made at

the request of Senator Wagner, labor's champion in the U. S. Senate.

Vice President Walter V. Price, of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, was selected by Mr. Straus to act as his labor advisor on the United States Housing Authority, and the fact that this is no mere honorary appointment is indicated by the union granting Vice President Price indefinite leave of absence so that he may devote his time to his new job.

Mr. Straus is now earmarking funds for future projects as applications are sent in by cities which have completed their necessary preliminary work. Many millions of dollars have already been promised toward projects tentatively approved. New York City and New York state are particularly active and probably will be the first to receive funds and break ground for projects. During the debate in Congress on the Wagner-Steagall bill, it was amended to limit the share any state may receive of the federal fund. The limit was set at 10 per cent of the total

fund. It is said that New York City already has plans made and funds allocated almost up to the state maximum of \$30,000,000.

DISCOVERY IN COOKERY, BY SALLY LUNN

(Continued from page 23)

Surprises

Lettuce rolls filled with meat or vegetable filling; stuffed celery (cheese spreads); potato chips; open-faced sandwiches in animal shapes; deviled eggs; raw vegetable sticks (carrot, turnip).

Colorful Accessories

Small size paper napkins for small children; oiled silk zipper containers for fresh vegetables and sandwiches; bright colored and patterned wax paper for wrapping foods; colored rubber bands; colored tooth picks for holding foods in place, such as deviled eggs; colored straws for sipping beverages.

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Buttons, small 10k gold	.85	Pins, rolled gold	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold	1.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Charm, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
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Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 11 TO DECEMBER 10, 1937

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O.	130706	131688	B-36	273968	273980	80	322347	322404	139	939506	939522	230	285193	285198
B-1	42597	42689	B-36	778826	778857	81	70559	70562	141	880403	880434	230	471508	471572
B-1	285700	285750	37	69616		81	125950	125999	143	819805	819836	231	197815	197841
B-1	246441	246536	37	376433	376448	82	48334	48335	B-145	148562	148564	232	227568	
B-1	287013	287044	B-38	117857	117945	82	634744	634775	B-145	714613	714719	232	851880	851904
B-1	387751	387799	B-38	137581	137620	82	968651	968676	B-145	853509	853650	235	227497	227506
B-1	61845	61885	B-38	187782	187957	B-83	249851	249900	B-145	884401	884416	236	487906	487930
B-1	857580	857936	B-38	230008	230027	B-83	252422	252561	146	312038		237	16823	16824
2	144941		B-38	700996	701155	B-83	272171	272193	146	770703		237	250629	250657
2	867361	867570	B-38	808181	808350	B-83	272278	272400	146	775552	775580	237	750338	750342
B-3	AJ 51473-51600		B-39	61922	61969	B-83	272481	272483	150	684530	684544	238	27968	
B-3	AJ 51607-51683		B-39	251759	251763	B-83	381293	381416	B-151	47827	47834	238	760541	760558
B-3	4App 1172-1173		B-39	428401	428415	B-83	385524	385552	B-151	785465	785490	240	559280	559296
B-3	CJ 1008-1020		B-39	679439	679500	B-83	608302	608400	B-151	850528	850958	241	386822	386840
B-3	EJ 510		B-39	927751	927990	B-83	875401	875409	152	199420		243	51962	51963
B-3	EH 287-288		40	184088	184089	B-83	901801	902250	152	737967	737980	243	139478	139481
B-3	EApp 1119		40	588499	588514	B-83	986251	986670	153	31267	31272	245	630846	631350
B-3	F 54		40	855001	855378	84	97813	97837	153	867886	867943	246	260586	260588
B-3	H 455-475		40	879655	879750	84	933844	934076	156	785116	785132	246	612167	612187
B-3	I 582-585		41	96965	96988	B-86	101512	101523	158	441638	441685	246	750920	750926
B-3	OA 15710-15746		41	633576	633900	B-86	227437		159	195523	195526	252	98678	98695
B-3	OA 16984-17031		41	682218	682290	B-86	6823	6846	159	734555	734628	253	374508	374531
B-3	BF2 5544-5600		41	732000	732062	B-86	114873	114959	163	13182	13187	253	442697	442706
B-3	BF2 5729-5778		41	801901	802460	B-86	634857	634975	163	610834	610897	254	905350	905354
B-3	BF2 6105-6142		42	973731	973735	B-86	643986	644184	164	142021	142323	255	56977	56982
B-3	BF2 6453-6561		B-43	15684	15686	87	231045	231051	164	797671	798220	257	193727	193732
B-3	BF 29-263		B-43	611747	611835	88	664420	664445	166	239618	239625	257	265938	265996
B-3	BL 5113-5200		44	970449	970454	90	7052	7072	166	497728	497789	259	465122	465128
B-3	BL 5577-5600		45	249671	249681	90	677541	677608	166	759324	759351	259	597913	597967
B-3	BL 5731-6000		46	384001	384100	B-91	757367	757370	169	786163	786171	262	466788	466813
B-3	BL 6070-8106		46	440621	441000	93	935385	935392	173	524958	524966	262	664358	664560
B-3	BL 8401-8516		46	581776	581780	94	517255	517265	174	2196	2205	263	846827	846882
B-3	BMQ 938-955		46	887251	887430	B-95	276935	276939	175	294252		265	651085	651108
B-3	BMQ 1210-1227		B-48	191664	191666	B-95	310661	310675	175	456232		267	512846	512848
B-3	BM 12335-12400		B-48	252190	252219	B-95	528111	528154	175	595109	595264	268	765975	765995
B-3	BM 12914-13200		B-48	254275	254392	96	18732	18741	176	916557	916625	269	12024	
B-3	BM 13848-14000		B-48	649116	649173	96	457998	458005	177	807432	807655	269	357590	357643
B-3	BM 15986-16000		B-48	735451	735690	96	642159	642227	177	936789	936851	270	511158	511161
B-3	BM 16378-16400		B-50	166513	166524	99	126870		178	505947	505950	271	420213	420226
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B-3	BM 18001-18257		52	594028	594059	100	37126	37134	181	353891	353930	B-276	291901	291908
B-3	BM 18409-18547		52	695241	695700	100	148237	148297	184	662326	662337	B-276	558470	558547
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VOID-NOT VOID

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"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

ROAMING around the Capitol Building is no pastime for a person with an inferiority complex. The place is plastered with too many signs which remind him that he is only a mortal being at the foot of Mount Olympus.

Before he even reaches the building his sense of inferiority is well aroused. Curbstone signs inform him that large sections of the public highway are reserved exclusively for the parking of automobiles owned by Senators or Congressmen, in spite of the fact that Uncle Sam has provided a large underground garage and an open air parking lot for the use of members.

Inside of the building he is greeted by another array of signs warning of spots that must not be profaned by the footsteps of the non-elected. If he wants to use a washroom he must look for one that does not bear the legend, "For Senators Only." A restaurant beckoning him with its savory odors may have its portals barred by a notice that it is "For Members Only." There are elevators on which only Senators may ride. Even some of the public elevators will carry unanointed passengers past their floors if there is a Senator aboard bound for another level. And certain stairways may be used only by those with sacred feet.

Some of the progressive Senators and Congressmen have protested unsuccessfully against this undemocratic nonsense. All that these "verboten" placards accomplish is the feeding of the vanity of a few political snobs and the infuriation of tourists. One of the latter was probably responsible for the expertly tied hangman's noose that was recently discovered hanging on a "Reserved For Senators Only" sign in the north wing of the building.

A WASHINGTON newspaperman, who has more time on his hands than I possess, has just gone through the new edition of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations" to see how many of the past and present members of the "New Deal" family have said something which the editors of that volume considered worthy of reproduction in it.

He found only two—President Roosevelt and Ex-NRAer General Hugh S. Johnson. That is odd, to say the least. Washington, especially when Congress is in session, contains more orators and masters of neatly turned phrases than any other spot in the land.

UNCLE Sam is one of industry's best customers. Every week the Department of Labor's Division of Public Contracts makes public a list and the value of contracts awarded to employers complying with the Walsh-Healey law. The average total of contracts awarded weekly is around \$5,000,000.

This week 10 government agencies ordered \$3,417,439 worth of bacon, sugar, oats, coffee, tobacco, textiles, rope, lumber, toilet papers, soap, oil, gasoline, coal, tires, cement, furni-

ture, steel tubes, brass forgings, electric cable, lathes, valves, automobile parts and dental supplies. Two contracts were also awarded for \$22,090 worth of "black earth."

A PRESS release just delivered to my desk announces the "re-birth" of the American Protective League and the establishment of its offices in Washington. The League, according to its bally-hoo sheet, will have for its "principal objective," the "suppression of 'isms' and other subversive tendencies."

The A. P. L. flourished during the World War days. Most of its members were pot-bellied professional patriots who "served the nation" by finger printing harmless old German women, and breaking up union meetings under the pretext of "looking for draft evaders."

SENATOR Josh Lee, Oklahoma Democrat, holds the record for rapid fire oratory in Congress. According to court reporters, who stenographically transcribe every sigh and sound uttered on the floor of the Senate and House, Lee has a sustained talking speed of 250 words per minute. That is about 100 more than the average person uses in the same length of time.

The labor movement has some oral racers, too. A. O. Wharton, international president of the machinists' union, can make words fly like chips from a brass lathe. He speaks clearly and distinctly, but on several occasions, while testifying at public hearings, the fountain pens of official reporters have developed hot bearings trying to keep up with him.

ESTIMATES of population, made recently by the U. S. Census Bureau, show that there is no immediate danger of overcrowding in this country. Ten states—Vermont, New Hampshire, Delaware, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Montana and Utah—have less people living in them than are residents of Washington, D. C. And Nevada is so sparsely settled that all of the residents who have telephones are listed in one thin state-wide directory.

NOTHING emphasises the youngness of the United States more than the fact there are still living a man and two women whose fathers were soldiers under George Washington during the Revolutionary War, and the widow of a War of 1812 soldier is receiving a monthly pension check from the U. S. Veterans Administration.

Also, Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who died less than three years ago, talked with a man whose father was acquainted with a man who came to this country on the Mayflower's first trip.

That seems impossible, when one considers that the Mayflower landed at Plymouth 318 years ago. But here are the facts:

Holmes was 94 years old when he died in 1935. Born in 1841, he was five years of age when he talked with an 80-year old man (born in 1761) whose father had been born in 1700 and, when he was still a small boy, had become acquainted with the Mayflower passenger who was a baby when he came over in that ship in 1620.

SOMETHING to worry about:

The Atlantic coast shoreline is being slowly eaten away, and scientists estimate that in 10,000,000 years the entire city of Washington, D. C., will be under water.

THE Republicans can't lose much in the 1938 election. Out of 32 Senators who will come up for re-election only four are Republicans. In the House, there are only 90 Republicans, but more than 330 Democrats who will have to go before the voters.

THE national award for unwashed windshields should go to a man who owns a car I recently saw parked near the White House. Pasted in the lower right-hand corner of the glass was a "Hoover sticker," badly faded from its sojourn there since 1932, but still legible.

FRED M. VINSON, the Kentucky Congressman who last November was appointed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, had an excellent record while in the House of Representatives.

Federal district and appellate court judgeships in the District of Columbia are probably the most important of any court positions in the United States. Most of the suits involving federal laws originate in Washington.

THE inauguration of A. Harry Moore as governor of New Jersey marked what is believed to be the first time in history that a United States Senator has quit to become chief executive of a state. Many governors have resigned to become U. S. Senators, but none, until now, have taken the reverse road.

It will be Moore's third term as governor of New Jersey. He was elected Senator in 1934 and his Congressional term was not due to expire until January, 1941. Last fall, however, he successfully ran for governor again.

This puts him in the unique position of not only being the first U. S. Senator to become a governor while still holding Congressional office, but also of being the first Senator able to appoint his successor.

The New Jersey governorship pays a salary of \$20,000 a year—twice as much as a Senator gets—but the difference in salary was not the reason for Moore changing jobs. He has visions of getting the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940, and the gubernatorial job will afford him a wider chance to work toward that end.

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ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

To all of our contributors and readers (and yuh'd be surprised, there really are more of the latter than the former)

We send our wishes for a great
Salubrious 1938.

* * *

WELCOME, 1938!

Clear all the highways throughout the land!
Clean obstructions with a skilled hand!
Pave the way for distinguished 'Thirty
Eight;

Remove the debris of a sad past,
Make your newly born reforms last—
So the New Year may glide on a clean slate!

A BIT O' LUCK,

ABE GLICK,

L. U. No. 3, New York City.

* * *

A SHORT, SHORT STORY

'Twas on a sleet storm a few years back,
When a young man knocked on the boss'
shack;

Men were needed, and needed bad,
So the boss he up and hired the lad.

He had no tools; was traveling light;
But the boss said, "Well, we'll soon fix your
plight,

Go over and see the tool shed clerk;
Get yourself ready to do some work."

He ran to the shed with flying hair.
Clerk says, "What size hooks d'ya wear?"
"I'm not quite sure," says this buckeroo,
"But I know I wear a size ten shoe."

LINEMAN LENNIE,

L. U. No. 702.

* * *

A journeyman is a guy what travels all
the time, and sometimes he gets pretty tired
of journeying. Like a faithful hound dog, his
card goes with him; and here is a very original
version of a sad situation:

THE TRAVELING CARD'S LAMENT

The ink on my surface is wasted;
My seal is official pretense;
I am wrinkled and thin from the places I've
been,

From hither to yonder and thence.
I'm as welcome as tropical fever,
My color is poisonous green;
There's no index or file that I fit, by a mile;
I'm chief of pariahs—the dean.

I'm a dun to a debtor;
A self-addressed letter;
A calendar lacking the dates.
I'm a counterfeit ticket
Refused at the wicket
By locals in forty-eight states.

I'm a model of printed discretion,
I bow to the trend of the times;
My name on the roster in Gary or Gloucester
Don't count; it's the nickels and dimes.
So I'm often in pawn for a permit
In 'Frisco, or Fargo, or Flint;
In Newark or Nashville, in Alton or Asheville
Or Denver, the home of the Mint.

I'm a dun to a debtor . . .

MARSHALL LEAVITT,

L. U. No. 124.

SIDEWALK RUMORS

'Tis said that Pres. Roosevelt has the election
germ;

He's gunna run again for another term.

There's another depression in the makin',
The stockmarket crashed, the bulls have been
takin'.

They're gunna win the pennant this year.
Yea, the Boston Red Sox. Oh, hear! Oh, hear!

The world is gunna be ruled by a dictating
geaser,
Who is gunna proclaim himself a conquering
Caesar.

They're forming a new party, the Ku Klux
Klan;

With white hoods and fiery crosses, are gunna
elect their man.

Lewis, of the C. I. O., is gunna boss the
A. F. of L.

Green, he sez, sez he, "He is like h—!"

"Meet our terms, let's amalgamate," sez the
Japs.

"Not for all the tea in China," sez John.
We're not saps."

'Tis said that the punchin' guy, Max
Schmellin',

Is gunna take Bomber Louis. That's hard
tellin'.

We thought it was a conflagration, 'twas an
awful mob;

The rush was a thousand electricians in
answer to a job.

Flash! To all the ships at sea. Hi-de-hoe!
Walter Winchell is back in the movies and
off the radio.

And Greta Garbo made a bow
And said, "I tank I go 'ohm, now."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
Local No. 103, Boston, Mass.

* * *

RHYMING NEWS COMMENTATOR

"N. Y. politicians discontinued gifts of
turkeys last Thanksgiving because of political
defeat."

Says John Voter:

"Oh, please do not feed me,
Nor try to mislead me—
I'm well content to have your gifts no more;
When my voice is heard,
My choice of a bird
Shall be one with nourishments galore!"

The newspapers have termed the recent
decline in business "a recession."

You call it "recession,"
We call it "depression,"
Depression, recession, recession, depression?
We've had of both more'n enough,
Let's call the whole thing off!

Famous last lines:

Brevity is the soul of wit—
In our pay we want none of it!

ABE GLICK,

L. U. No. 3, New York City.

MURPHY VS. BARREL

Murphy had inherited a small fortune,
through the death of a relative, and he de-
cided to invest his money in a tenement
house, in order that he would have security
in his old age.

Early one Sunday morning he went to
visit his house under construction, to see
how it was coming along. He entered the
house and climbed the stairs, or rather the
ladders, that is where the stairs will be
when the house is finished, and on the top
floor he found a pile of bricks which was
not needed there. Feeling very industrious,
he decided to move the bricks.

In the elevator shaft was a rope and pulley
and on one end of the rope was a barrel.
He pulled the barrel up to the top and after
walking down the ladder, fastened the rope
firmly at the bottom of the shaft. Then he
climbed the ladder again and filled the
barrel with bricks. Down the ladder he
climbed again—five stories, mind you—and
untied the rope to let the barrel down.
The barrel was much heavier than Murphy,
and before he had time to study the situa-
tion he was going up the shaft, with the
speed increasing every second. He thought
of letting go of the rope, but before he had
decided to do so, he was so high that it
seemed more dangerous to let go than to
hold on, so he held on.

Half way up the elevator shaft Murphy
met the barrel of bricks coming down. The
encounter was brief, but spirited. Murphy
cussed, but got the worst of it, and con-
tinued on his way towards the roof.

Then there was a terrible crash. Murphy
struck the roof at the same time that the
barrel struck the cellar floor. The shock
knocked the breath out of Murphy and the
bottom out of the barrel at the same time.
Then Murphy was heavier than the barrel,
and he started down, whilst the barrel
started up.

They both met in the middle of the journey
and again the barrel gave Murphy a beauti-
ful uppercut, pounded his solar plexus,
barked his shins, bruised his body and
skinned his face. When they became un-
tangled he resumed his downward journey
and the barrel, of course, went up. Murphy
was soon at the bottom and stopped so
suddenly that he lost all presence of mind
and let go of the rope. This released the
barrel and it fell five stories and landed
squarely on top of poor Murphy. "Good
bye, Murphy!"

F. KELLY,
L. U. No. 339.

* * *

Seems like the gals like our colyum, too.
Anyway, we now have a letter from Mrs.
Walter H. ("Electric") Hendrick, who has
been traveling all around the West with the
wandering Walter, and she has many stories
to tell about the scenery, including the blonde
widows. So-o-oh—

CALIFORNIA BOUND

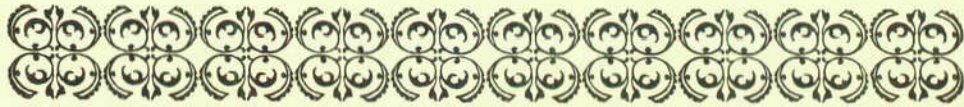
Hendrick, the Roamer, is not in Tacoma,

He went to the Grand Coulee;

But when he got there, in that desert heat
bare,

He said, "It's no place for me!"

MRS. HENDRICK.



THE Russian experiment proves conclusively that when violence is used to bring about economic and political reform the method of force must be employed to keep the new government in power. * * *

* * * It is the means that are employed that decide the ends or consequences that are actually attained.

—JOHN DEWEY.

